VOLUME XVIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

NUMBER 52.

Arawford Examination Abalanche SUPERVISORS. Township......Branch

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY. COUNTY OFFICERS.

VICTORY FOR GREEKS

CRETANS ROUT TURKS AND DE STROY A FORT.

Christians Assault the Stronghold with Dynamite-Moslems Saved from Annihilation by Foreign Admirals-Britain Bolts the Blockade Plauned.

Fort at Malaxa Falls.

Thursday evening the blockhouse or fort at Malaxa, just outside of Suda, was blown up with dynamite by the Greek insuggents. The whole structure was soon in flames and the Turkish warships began a bombardment of the insurgents. The the bombardment of the insurgents. The sheet fired ninery shells upon the insurgents around Malaxa, and some of these fell inside the blockhouse. Of the Turkish garrison, numbering sixty-four, one escaped to Nerokhuri and eighteen others to Suda. It is believed the others per-

During the night the insurgent force were pushed forward until they occupied convenient positions for attack, and about 6 a. m. the artillery opened fire upon the Turkish blockhouse. The pieces of the Christians were served with such admirable promptness and precision that in a short time nothing remained to the Turks but extermination or evacuation. Mussulmans, preferring the latter, left the and commenced a retreat on Suda, regupon the Turkish warships in the to save them from the Christians, sultan's fleet opened a badly aimed fire upon the insurgents in order to cover the retreat from the blackhouse shells fell cither short of or far beyond the

nens ren enner short of or far beyond the isurgent, forces.

The Christians pushed forward stead-The Christians pushed forward steading lard upon the rear of the Turks and keeping up a continual skirmish fire. The Turks unde a stand now and then, pouring a few volleys in the direction of the insurgent skirmish lines. While this lighting was in progress a detachment of Turkish troops, being unware of the fact that the gargiero at Manager of the fact that the gargiero at the fact that the gargiero at th aware of the fact that the garrison at Maaware of the fact that the garrison at Ma-laxa had evacuated that place and was retreating upon Suila, closely pursued by the Christians, made a sortic from Canea-with a couvey of provisions intended for the garrison of Malaxa. From the route followed by the Turks nothing could be seen of the fighting in progress between. Mahaxa and Suda and the Ottoman troops advanced half way up to the heights upon which the blockhouse of Keratidi is sit-

Turks Were Trapped.

while the Turks were unaware o the insurgents' doings the latter had close ly followed the movements of the Turkish column escerting the provision and am-munition frain. Near Keratili the Turks were met by a body of insurgents, who from well selected positions, opened a fierce fire upon the advancing troops. The fire of the Christians stopped the advance of the column and the Turkish commander took up the best position possible n order to protect the convoy and send it he rear if necessary.

to the rent if necessary.

Desperate fighting continued between the Turks and the Christians in and about. Tsikalaria, not far from Suda, to which point the insurgents succeeded in pushing forward while in pursuit of the retreating garrison of Malaxa. The insurgents brined several more houses of Tsikalaria, whereament the whereupon the warships of the foreign powers began firing at the Christians. The bombardment, however, only lasted ten

minutes. The Turkish garrison at Malaxa lost heavily during the retreat from that place. The insurgents are numerous and occupy all the heights in the vicinity of Canea as far as Parivolia, having captured the two last Turkish fortresses. Only the fleets of the powers prevent the entire success of the powers prevent the entire success of the insurgent cause.

The news of the dynamiting of the Ma-lnxa blockhouse as the culmination of a day of fierce fighting and a prolonged a tremendous sensation in Athens. It is regarded as an event of far-reaching importance, both in its effect upon the insurgents themselves and upon the Greek mind at this stage of the crisis. Great Britain has bolted the blockade

planned by the powers, and it is semi pranted by the powers and it is semi-officially stated in Constantinople that the British admiral in Cretan waters has been notified not to send any warships of Great Britain to take part in the proposed block-ade of the ports of Greece. At the same time, however, in order, apparently, to an open minture with the powers Great Britain will acquiesce in the blocktreat Britain will acquiesce in the plock-ade of the Greek ports. According to the reports in diplomatic circles, the powers have bready been notified to this effect. and the withdrawal of Great Britain from the blockade is the one subject discussed



dead body of Sheriff Jacob Malm greir of Saline County, Kan., was found in an empty box car. He shot himself in in an enjoy hos car. The shot impset in the head with a revolver. He mysterions-ly disappeared from Salina when it be-came known that he was short over \$1,000 in his accounts with the county.

The Transvaal raid inquiry was continuedent London, W. P. Schreiner again, being examined. He denied that the Boers were animated by hostility to Cecil Mr. Chamberlain's questions throughout were strongly critical of President Kruger's government,

BLOWS UP ON THE RAIL:

Boller of the Locomotive of the Lake

Shore Limited Explodes.
With a terrific crash that shook the earth for blocks around, the monster locoearth for blocks around, the monster loca-motive at the head of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern passenger trails known as the Chicago and Boston special ex-ploded as it was leaving Chicago on its journey eastward. Two lives were lost in the explosion. Engineer Frank was hurled, with the top of the drive sent-the near's body through the skein of telegraph. man's body through the skein of telegraph man's body through the skein of telegraph wires as though they had been cobwebs. The body fell, with the piece of shattered cab, fully 300 feet from the tracks, in a vacant lot that was half swamp. Fire-man Smith was caught under the escaping steam, which poured out of the boiler with such force that that it drove the ten der back against the baggage cars. Ho was found bruised and torn and scalded. The death of both uren is supposed to have

been instantaneous. The driving wheels of the engine were forn from their forged-steel axles. The steam-chest was gone. The valves and pipes were torn and twisted. Algasive plates were driven into the stone ballast of the roadbed. The reversing lever, a solid the roadbed. The reversing lever, a sone steel piece four feet-long, was thrown nearly a quarter of a mile and cut through the roof of George Brock's house, 6874 Calumet avenue, cleaving through shingles, lath and plaster, and falling at the foot of a bed. A plate of iron weighing fifty pounds wrecked the board fence it

Mr. Brock's back yard.

In the couches of the train there was felt a tremor and then the brakes, acting automatically, ground on the wheels. There was a muffied roar, . The first three There was a mumed roar, The next three cars were jarred from the track, and for nearly 300 feet pounded over the ties, pushing before them the wrecked loogmotive. The passengers were not aware of what was going on. The train crey rished out of the vestibuled blatforms and saw the cloud of steam into which they were being carried. Then hall of broken metal began to fall on the track and couches. Soon all was excitement in the

Nobody can tell what caused the explosion. The company officials had no the ories to offer in explanation of the wreck of one of the newest engines on the road.

FIRST LADY IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Saxton, Who Will Probably Take

Mrs. McKinley's Place Mrs. McKinley's Place.
Mrs. Maria Saxton, on whom, it is believed, will devolve the chief social duties
of, the White House in the McKinley
regime, is the aunt of the President's
wife. Mrs. McKinley owing to her delicate health, will not be able to attend to all of the obligations that full to the lot



MRS. MARIA SANTON

of the mistress of the executive mansion of the mistress of the executive mansion. Mrs. Saxton will reside with the McKinleys at the White House and will in all probability hot only take the head of the line in state affairs, but will also find it necessary to look after the details of the -a task which Mrs. McKinley will hardly be able to perform. Mrs. Saxaccomplished woman, ton is an accomplished woman, used to the ways of society, and may be confident by relied upon by her nicee to play the part of hostess with all the correctness the eminent position calls for.

JDAHO'S GERMAN SENATOR.

Henry Heitfeldt, Who Succeeds the Brilliant Dubois. The senatorial election in the Rocky Mountain States which attracted most attention was that in Idaho, where Senator Fred Dubois was battling for a re election. Dubois was one of the Repub election. Dubois was one of the Repub-licans who, espousing the silver cause, boited the convention which nominated McKinley for President and was one of



SENATOR HEITFELDT.

the most cloquent and persistent workers in Bryan's behalf. As a reward the Dem-ocrate and Populists were expected to re-turn him to the Senate, but failed. After a deadlock of several weeks State Senator Henry Heitfeldt was chosen to the upper

Heiny reduced was coosed to the upper house of Congress.

Heitfeldt is a Populist. He was born in Germany and came to this country as a young man. The accent of the Father-land clings to his tongue. He is a prosperous farmer and has proven a clever politician.

John Austin Stevens, the original founder of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, is now living in New-port, and on Washington's birthday, when the Rhode Island Sons of the Revolution held their first celebration, he delivered the principal address,

In Paris work is about to commence in preparation for the world's exhibi-tion in 1900. The city of Paris advertised recently for bids for the work of clearing the grounds for the rection of the buildings for the exhibiton.

DEATH BY TURNADO.

CHILDREN KILLED IN A DE MOLISHED GEORGIA SCHOOL.

Eight Bodies Taken from the Wind wrecked Ruins of an Academy at Arlington-Many Fatally Injured-Entire State Ravaged by Hurricane

Storm in the South

A cyclone cut a path of death through the little town of Arlington, Ga., Mon-dny. It left eight children dead in the ruins of Arlington Academy. Many oth-

The horror came upon the town at 8:30 The norror came upon the days at 330 in the morning and without a warning. There was a sudden rour, which passed away as quirkly as it came, and the harvest of death had been reaped. No larger than a bed blanket was the cloud in which the cyclone was hid. It rushed down the cyclone was hid. It rushed down from the northwest missed the business section by a bare block, tore through the residences of W. D. Cowdry and Dr. W. E. Saunders, denolished them and then took the little academy and twisted it into

fragments. Luckily nobody was in either of the two residences, and so the death list is confined to the academy pupils.

Persons who heard and saw the death cloud were startled. Nobody dreamed, however, that it had caused a horror until a scream came from the direction of the the scream came from the direction of the academy. The town is a little one, and it did not take long for the news to spread that there was a disaster. Men left their work and women their homes. Nearly everybody had a child in the school, and when the white-faced men and weeping and screaming women saw what had hap-pened the scene was heartrending. Chil-dren, wounded and bleeding and mable to walk, were creeping and crawling and staggering out from under the wrecked building. Others, alive but helplessly fast end down by broken beams and flooring, were pitcously pleading for assistance, while others, silent and mangled, told a tale all too terrible for the parents who

ooked upon the work of the small cloud. Rescue work was soon begun. Men and women, too. tore at the twisted timbers, sobbling and screening. Occasionally pa-ture was kind to a mother and she was tenderly carried away unconscious. Other towns were asked to send aid, and doctors

great heap, and the work of death was either the specific or compound rates, the

TARIFF DEBATE BEGUN.

Mr. Dingley Explains His Bill and Gen. Wheeler Denounces It. The first day of the tariff debate in the House was rather tame, from both a spec-facular and an oratorical standpoint. The neumranum and an oratorical standpoint. And popening of the debate was delayed over two hours by the full reading of the bill of 162 pages, and this, to begin with, had a somewhat depressing influence. Only the somewhat depressing inductice. Only four speeches were made at the day session. Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the Wals and Means Committee, opened in an hour's speech for the majority. "In revising the tariff," he said, "the committee

and frame a practical remedy, at least in part, for the ills which have for so many months overshadowed the country. "It is a condition, and not a theory, which confronts us. Our problem is to onth sovers and one of the many teachers will die.
Thirty-five children and the teachers went down in the wrock. Men who were removing the ruins became sick at heart.

"It is a condition, and not a theory, which confronts us. Our problem is to provide adequate revenue from duties on imports to carry on the government, and imports to carry on the government, and imposing duties to secure this result so to adjust them as to secure to our own people the production and manufacture of such irticles as we can produce or make for urselves without natural disadvantage.

has endeavored to discard mere theories

and thus provide more abundant opportu-nities for our labor. No economic policy will prove a success unless it shall in some manner contribute to opening up employment to the masses of our people at good wages. When this is accomplish-ed, and thus the purchasing power of the masses restored, then, and not until then, will prices cease to feel the depressing effect of underconsumption and the pros of our people rise to the stundard

In closing Mr. Dingley said:

In closing Mr. Dingley said:

It must be obvious from any point of view that prompt action by the two houses of Congress is indispensable to secure the revenue which the impending bill is intended to yield. The exigency is an unusual one. The people, without regard to party adillations, are asking for action. Business awaits our final decision. With this great question of indegnate revenue to carry on the government settled favorably by such an adjustment of duties as will restore to our own people what has been surrendered to others during the last four years, with restored confidence in the future, there is reason to believe that gradually and surely there will come back to us the great prosperity which we enjoyed in the deade, prior to 1893, and which the greatest of living English statisticians so strikingly eulogized when he said in 1812 that "it would be impossible to find in history any parallel to the progress of the United States in (they) the last ten years.

Gen. Wheeler of Alabama opened for

Gen. Wheeler of Alabama opened for the opposition. Mr. Wheeler began with the statement that the bill had been secret-ly prepared by the eleven Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and framed almost in the lancame from far and dear. All that was guige of the petitions presented by propossible was done for the mangled little ones, while the dead were borne to homes measure came to light on last Monday, he of sorrow. Nearly every household is said, the conservative press of the country had denounced it in unneasured terms, wringing their hands, sobbing men and the bill increased the duty on many arti-

children weeping because some little chum was either dead or dying.

The academy, which lay directly in the path of the death cloud, was a new two path of the death cloud, was new two structure. It was knocked into a dyvalorem rates under the Wilson bill to SCENES IN THE OVERFLOWED DISTRICT ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.



confusion. The cyclone formed on the western gulf and was deflected inland by the Appala-chicola river valley. Tearing up the val-ley, wrecking buildings all along the way, it split at the junction of the Chattaboothee and the Wint rivers, ascending both chee and the Flint rivers, ascending both-yalleys and sweeping in broken parts over the country in which lies Arlington, Blake-ly and other points heard from. As the greater part of the country traversed is removed from communication the damage can only be surmised from that reported It may involve hundreds of lives if the record is maintained. Another storm swept from the Florida Atlantic coast, northwestward, but no. disasters have been reported from its path.

Told in a Few Lines. Ool. John Churchill, owner of the cele-brated Churchill Downs, died at Louis-ville, Ky., aged 78.

ville, Ry., aged 18.
John Biddulph Martin, who married
Mrs. Victoria Cladin Woodhull, died at
Las Palmas; in the Canary Islands.

The marriage of Miss Anna L. Busch, daughter of Adolphus Busch, the multi-millionaire brewer, and Edward Faust, Jr., son of Tony Faust, restaurateur, was solemnized at the Church of the Messiah St. Louis. It was the notable sociable event of the season in St. Louis.

James M. Hagar, lawyer and ship-build James M. Hagar, lawyer and sain-build-er, died at his home in Richmond, Me., aged 75 years, from injuries received in being knocked down by a delivery wagon in Boston two weeks ago. He was inter-ested in the development of railroads and other enterprises in the South and West. A terrible tragedy was enacted near the little village of Orrick, in Ray County, Mo. Bee Rainwater, a farmer of morose and jealous disposition, cruelly murdered his wife, his mother-in-law, Mrs. William Artman; Gentry Rainwater, his daughter, and John Thurman, a step-brother, and then blew out his own brains.

done even before the danger was realized. Heffect of which was to increase enormous. The structure was smashed into kindling by the duty upon cheaper articles that are purchased by those who work and lessen bodies were mixed together in sickening the turiff upon the expensive articles that purchased by those who work and lessen the tariff upon the expensive articles that are purchased only by the rich. By trans-ferring an enormous quantity of wool from class 3 to class 1, the duty on raw wools was increased far beyond any bill wools was increased far beyond any bill ever presented to an American Congress. Wools that paid 32 per cent under the Mc-Kihley bill would now, he said, pay an equivalent ad valorem of between 200 and 300 per cent and possibly more. The duty on corduroys used by the poor was increased to about 123 per cent, absolutely prohibitory. The bill restored the duty upon burlups made from jute used for bagging grain and fertilizers, while the only burlap of this description made in this country was made in prisons. Carpets of jute, purchased by the poor, had been raised, he said, to an equivalent of 150 per cent, while those used by the rich 150 per cent, while those used by the rich were taxed 55 per cent. The tax upon waterproof cloth had, he continued, been increased from the McKinley rate of 40 per cent to about 120 per cent.

per cent to about 120 per cent.

Managing Editor A. M. Lawrence and Reporter L. L. Levings of the San Francisco Examiner will have to apply to the United States Supreme Court before they can regain their liberty. The men were ordered to jail by the State Senate for refusing to tell where they got the information which led to charges of bribery preferred by the State Painer against members of the Regislature.

In discussing the law on criminal presidence.

In discussing the law on criminal pro-cedure the Iowa Senate cut out unani-mously the provision recommended by the code commissioners, making it a crime punishable by imprisonment of from six months to three years for persons engaged in such enterprises as Kelldy's industrial army, which crossed the State in the spring of 1894.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character -Wholesome Food for Thought-Studying the Scriptural Lesson In telligently and Profitably.

Lesson for April 4.
Golden Text.—"Jesus Christ maketh
thee whole."—Acts 9: 34.
This Jesson has for its subject Peter

working miracles, and is found in Acts 9 We return to the narrative at the 32-43. We return to the marrative at the point where we left it after the conversion of Saul. The teacher should probably review briefly the circumstances consected with that event, and should take up the incidents in Acts 9: 21-31; Saul's preaching in Danascus, the plot against his life, his escape in a basket let down over the wall, his experience in Jerusalem introduction to the apostles, preaching in Jerusalem, and departure to Tarsus. The important events of Saul's life during the important events of Sau is life during the years covered by these few verses in Acts will be more fully reviewed when we begin again to study about him; they are learned from scattered references in his epistles; especially Galatians. It is sufficient now to say that his journey to Je ears after his conversion, that is, in 3

or 40.

During those three years he had spent a considerable time in retirement in Ara The persecution which began with the attack on Stephen continued during the attack on Stephen continued during the most of these three years, as appears from 0: 31; but at the close of the period, the church throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samuria had peace, being edi-fied; and, wilking in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the Holy Spirit, was multiplied." During all this period Peter had been one of the leading men at Jeru-salem; he and James seem to have had great authority there, and it was to se Peter and become acquainted with him that Saul had gone to Jerusalem. It is that sail had gone to pressure. It is not for some five years more that we hear much about Saul, and during those years Peter is still most prominent in the Acts, as he presumably was in fact.

Explainatory.

"As Peter passed throughout all quarters"; apparently on a journey of apostolic risitation of the churches, as well as evan gelization.—"Lydda": This town was it he coast plain, a short distance southeas the coast page.

of Joppa. Near the ancient succession of the stations on the Jaffa and

color railway. The saints which

includes all Near the ancient site is to-day on the Jaffa and Jer tions there: for the New Testament use of the word "saint" is not restricted to men of conspicuous piety, but is applied to all disciples. "Jesus Christ maketh thee whole": it

may be funciful to find in this an advance in Peter's character. When he was about to heal the lame man at the Beautiful Gate (Acts 3: 4) he said, "Look on us,"
Here he sinks himself out of sight and
calls attention to the power of Christ in the miracle. The cure was immediate and complete. Was this man a believer before his cure? If we are to infer that he was from the very fact of the miracle, we must remember that the benefits of we must remember that the benefits of milraculous power were not invariably re-stricted to believers. But we can hardly doubt that Eneas believed after if not before his cure.

Joppa was and still is the principal sea-

port of Palestine. It has not a harbor, however, that permits the landing of large ressels, and passengers and freight are conveyed to and from the shore in surf-boats and small launches. The modern name is Yafa (Jaffa).—"Tabitha": this is the Aramic, and Dorca's the Greek, for "gazelle." Whether the name was associated with marked beauty and grace. "Lydda was night to Joppa": about ten "Lyddo was nigh to Joppa" miles . Peter's fame was evidently spread throughout the region.

Teaching Elits. There was nothing unusual about the healing of Enens, and it is perhaps well to teach it as a typical miracle; an act that illustrates the twofold nature of most of the New Testament miracles; their object being to display the beneficent power of God for the advantage of suffering or needy men, and thereby to attest the message of those who performed them. The evidential value of miracles is cer-tainly important, but it is not their only-

The character of Tabitha, or Doreas, The character of Tautina, or Doreas, though so slightly sketched in this brief narrative, is one that has had its influence on Christian womanhood even in our day. Free from the cares of a household, apparently, she gave herself to a self-sacrificing ministry to the poor, a self-sacringing inimistry to the poor, a ministry of the most practical sort, providing for the bodily wants of widows and children. If she had lived to-day, she might have spent part of her time in "friendly visiting" for a charitable socie-Triemly vising money for philanthropic purposes. As it was, she did what she could, and received the reward of grateful affection. The word is better for such lives, and not many such fail of some human recognition, though it may be of

humble sort. Peter's ministry was brondening gradreters ministry was promoting grad-unlly as her traveled through Judea, preaching to Jews but coming more or less in contact with Gentles and witnessing their need of the gospel. He was being prepared for the reception of the great prepared, for the Jecoption of the great fruth, which he never grasped quite so strongly as Paul, that Christ stands ready to save all men on the same terms, "for there is no difference." The following lessons give further steps in that training. Next Lesson—"Conversion of Corne-lius."—Acts 10: 30.44.

Eternal Love.
The eternal love tireth not, the eter-

ial wisdom knoweth the hearts of men and still to us all cryeth very longing y the voice of the Man of Sorrows, who s faithful to perform all he promiseth, Come unto Me, all ye that labor and tre heavy taden, and I will give you

Some time ago Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, gaye \$10,000 for a gymnasium for the Southern Baptist Theo-logical Seminary in Louisville, Ky. At the formal opening of the building the other day Mr. Levering said: "I hold that a minister of the gospel, by reason of his calling and purpose to accomplish the most good, cannot afford The Savage Arms Company of New York City have made a contract with the Hawalian Government to furnish the troops of that country with the best grade of Savage military rifles. than his neighbor, and, therefore, he needs and should have the very best l équipment."

MYSTERY IN A SEWER. Partly Decomposed Remains of a Mon

Discovered in a Basin. Murder, shrouded in as much mystery at that which enveloped the case of Dr. Cro (Ill.) asylum at Dunning, the police, and

others who are or may be interested in From the catch-basin in the main sewe From the catch-basin in the main sewer-draining the grounds of the county institution, fifty feet from the main driveway and about 150 feet from the posthouse, the headless body of a man was taken. In addition to the head the right forearm was also missing.

When taken from the basin the corpse was in a state of advanced decomposition.

The trunk above the waist was but a mer skeleton, and the internal organs of the body had entirely disappeared. Below the waist mortification was almost completed, and there was nothing left to disclose whether or not identifying marks had eyer been placed upon the body. The appear-ance of the cadaver indicated that the head and forearm had either been torn or washed away, there being no signs of lecapitation of severance by means of knife or other instrument.

When taken from its resting place the body was floating in ten feet of water, and the physicians who viewed it almost immediately after its release, are of opin-ion that it had been imprisoned for conion that it had been imprisoned for con-siderably more than six mouths. No the-ory as to the cause of the death has been advanced by officials at the Dunning asy-fum, and the jury-of-the coroner, under the direction of Deputy Reynolds, returned a verdict to the effect that the un known person probably came to his death

by drowning.

The motive for the crime is a mooted question, but that it is murder none of the officials doubt, although Superintendent Lange and his assistants have no theories

A survey of the grounds, an examina-tion of the conditions and general characteristics of the surrounding territory lead those familiar with the situation in and about Dunning to advance three theories of murder. First, that the victim was an immate of the poorhouse and was disposed of by other inmates, either of the almshouse or insane ward. Second, that he house of insane ward. Second, that he was an immate of the poorhouse and was killed by some keeper or keepers, and, third, that the body was brought to the place from a distance and dropped into the catch-basin.

WARDEN OF JOLIET PRISON.

Mojor R. W. McClaughry at the Head of the Big Illinois Penitentiary. Major Robert W. McClaughry has re-sumed his old post as superintendent of the Joliet penitentiary. Few penitentiar wardens in this country know as much of penology as the indjor. He is the son of a farmer and spont his early life on the farm in Illinois, upon which he was born. As a mere lid he entered Monmouth College, and was graduated from the insti-tution at 21. Then he took his seat as a teacher of Latin grammar, and resigne the position to join the Union army. He raised a company of his own and entered the war as a captain of volunteers. Son afterward he became a major and his career in the war was honorable and gullant.

After the war he tried the stone quarry-



MAJOR R. W. M'CLAUGHRY

ing business, and made a success of it, but gave it up to study law. He aban-doned that study when he was made warden of the penitentiary in 1871. His work in this line has gained him considwork in this line has gained him considerable prominence among those who are interested in the prison question, and his opinions are eagerly sought for by men in this calling. Major McClaughry, after leaving Joliet was employed in a Pennsylvania reform institution. Under Mayor Washburne of Chicago, he was for two years chief of police, and became noted for the vizor with which he attacked gamidling, universeptically, the proterious for the vizor with which he attacked gambling, more especially the notorious West Side racing track, which he closed up forever. He was later appointed sup-erintendent of the Pontiac reform school, which position he still held when Gov. Tanner returned him to his old Tolict, Major McClaughry is 62 year

Notes of Current Events. M. Salis, founder of Le Chart Noir dead at Paris.

In anticipation of an increase in th American tariff Canadian distillers are shipping large quantities of whisky to be United States.

Funeral services over Rabbi Ignatz trossman of Detroit were held at the Comple Rodolph Sholom, New York, The difice was filled with members of th congregation and friends from New York and Brooklyn. The man recently arrested at Valley

The man recently arrested at valley Mills, Tex., as Joseph Blanther, the San Prancisco murderer, for whom a reward of \$1,000 is affered, committed suicide by taking morphine in the county juli. He was teaching school at the time of his a est and stood well in the community. He was formerly an officer in the Austrian

Prince Eul Wha, who is expected to succeed to the throne of Corea upon the death of his father, the reigning king, is at present restrained of his liberty by a ound of Corean exiles in Yokohama with he full knowledge and consent of the apanese authorities.

It is reported a German syndicate with capital of 100,000,000 marks has undertaken to employ Krupp, the gummker, to build the warships which the Reichstag refuses; and that they will place these at the disposal of the Government when the Reichstag from time to time votes the money for them in coming years,

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Roy. R. L. Cone. Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:3 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Frayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. O.W. Potter Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and vening at the usual hour. Sunday-achool folowing morning service. Prayer mooting overy, Wednesday evening

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH — Rev. W. Bekker, Pastor, Services every day at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every W iny at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father

I. Webeler. Regular services the last Suriday

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday eyening on or before the full of the moos, Fred Nabren, W. M. A. TAYLOB, Secretary. MARVIN-POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the

second and fourth Saturdays in each month W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.
C. W. WR GHT, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162 meets on

cernoon. Mrs. M. E. HAASON, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec. & GRALLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121. deats every third Tuesday in each month.

J. K. MERZ, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.-GRAYLING LODGE, Meets every Tucsday evening. P. B. Johnson, N. G.

P. E. JOHNSON, Sec. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102. ts every Saturday evening.

J. J. Collins Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E. GRAYLING CHAPTER ORDER OF EAST, ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on

MARY L. STALKY, W. M. JOSIE BUTLER. Sec. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700 .- Meets

second and last Wednesday of each mouth.

J. WOODBURN, C. R. B. WISNER, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MES. F. WALDE, Record Keeper,

MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com.

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CRAYLING, MICH. A general Banking business transacted. Draf night and sold on all parts of the United State of Foreign Countries. Interest allowed on me deposits. Collections a specialty. STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

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The Graying House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business asyle, and monthly steam throughout. Every steam throughout. Every steam to will be paid to the com'or of guests. Fine sample-rooms for command-distrayeirs.

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tyle, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near porner Michigan Ayenne and Railroad Street. Prompt at ention given all customers. Oct. 1, '91.

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Trial Order

RUSSIA IS IN A RAGE

WOULD ESCAPE BLAME FOR KILLING OF CHRISTIANS.

Augry at the Powers for Their Action in the Grecian-Tarkish Imbroglio-Two Have Withdraws from the Blockading Squadron

Fears She Is Trapped.
St. Petersburg dispatch: In the most important quarters much annoyance is felt signs of the vacillating policy at the signs of the vaciliting policy shown by the powers at a moment when the greatest firmness is necessary. The feeling is that the other powers are trying to place Russia in the undesirable position of shedding Christian blood. The Ottoloski publishes a very strong article on the subject, and thinks England is going at the control of the subject, and thinks england is going the state of the control of the subject. to establish herself in Crete, and being there, say: "'J'y suis, J'y reste,' and as Crete is not what the Dardanelles is to Russia, the latter would not go to war about it. Crete can only be pacified by shedding Christian blood, but orthodo: shedding Christian blood, but orthodox Russia cannot do so. England has done so before and can do it now." In diplomatic circles the position is looked upon as very embroiled, and the only solution will be that if the Greeks insist on fighting they should be allowed to go on and be better.

CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

Austin and Several Villages Suffer Great Damage. Sunday afternoon Austin, Texas, and the surrounding country was visited by a terrible cyclone. Several large electric light towers were blown down, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. Quite n number of houses in the residence por tion of the city were blown down and in several cases narrow escapes from death are reported. The small town of Clarks-ville was swept by the wind and many horses were killed by flying debris, while a number of small houses were blown down, though fortunately the inmates not killed though several were had ly maimed. Reports from the surround-ing country are to the effect that the storm was general in this section. The small town of Buda near Austin was badly handled by the storm, quite a number of houses being blown down and one or two persons killed, though their names rie not obtainable, owing to the fact that most of the telegraph wires are down and the news is very meager. This is the worst storm that has ever visited that ection and it has laid waste everything section and trans. and waste, everything in its track, though fortunately so far the reports of deaths are few. The storm was over in an hour and the sun came out as bright as if nothing had happened.

WIRES DOWN AT TACOMA. Henviest Storm of the Winter Is Ex-

perienced.
At Tacoma Thursday the heaviest windstorm of the winter raged, blowing a gale of forty-two miles an hour. Many chim-neys were blown down and signs and billboards scattered promiscuously about. large portion of the cornice of a three-story Pacific avenue building was blown down, bringing with it a tangle of live electric light and telegraph wires. The draw span of the Eleventh street bridge was blown open, temporarily stopping a funeral procession. In the surrounding trees were blown down by the score. For some time Tacoma was cut off from communication with the outside world. The gale was felt by all sound steamers, which were more or less de layed. The British ship Rheuddian Cas tle broke away from her buoy and drifted across the bay. A tree fell across a mov-ing train on the Scattle branch, but it was decayed and broke in two without causing nny damage.

OFFICIAL PAPERS MISSING.

Cleveland Has Token from the White

House Many Documents.

It has been discovered that upon his retirement President Cleveland removed from the White House all papers containing evidence or charges against Govern-ment officials. Moreover, he had used his nent bleasure in determining what docu-inents were private and what public. This fact was discovered by a clerk who was seeking certain papers containing damag ing charges against an official still in office. Among the missing papers are those which contain the charges against the librarian of Congress.

Germany Follows Britain's Lead. It is asserted at Constantinople on wha is regarded as reliable authority that it uence of the refusal of Lord Salis consequence of the retusal of Lord Same bury to join in a blockade of Greek ports Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to withdraw from the con cert. It is understood that Turkey sen her squadron through the Dardanelles of the advice of Germany.

Two Mortgages Filed. Two chattel mortgages given by the Mekel Stamp and Publishing Company of St. Louis to creditors have been filed for record. George D. Mekcel, vice-president of the company, said: "The assets of the company represent more than \$200,000. We have no debts but those mentioned in

Fought to the Death.
During a fight at Lapaz, Ind., between
Jacob Leeds and Richard Thomas, Leeds was fatally stabbed and Thomas was shot and instantly killed.

Firebug Confesses. William Ingless, under arrest at Cleve land. O. for incendiarism, confes having set fire to forty buildings in De troit.

Death of Wm. T. Adams.

William T. Adams, the well-known writer, who, under the pen name of Oliver Optic, has entertained boy readers for more than a generation, died at his home in Boston, Saturday. He was 75 years of age. He had been ill for some time with heart trouble.

Hits the Kinctoscope.

The Maine House, by a vote of 65 to 23, passed to be engrossed the bill providing for a fine of \$500 for a photographic or other representations of a prize fight in

Famous Landmark to Go. Henry Ward Buccher's original Secone Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, which was built under his direction in 1840, is to be torn down to make way for a modern building, which is to be erected at Circle and Market streets. The church is the most famous landmark of the city.

Eight Persons Injured.

The worst fire Lawrence, Mass., has known since the burning of the Washington mills six years ago completely dismantled the Gleason building, one of the hest business blocks in Lawrence, early Monday morning, and resulted in the injury of eight persons

TARIFF DEBATE BEGUN.

Great Throngs of People Were Presentat the Opening of the Discussion.
What will go down to history as the tariff debate of 1897 began in the House at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Despite the early hour of assembling there was a the early hour of assembling there was a large attendance on the floor and the galleries showed evidence of the great interest manifested in the proceedings. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey, the opposing lenders, were early in their places. By the terms of the rule under which the House is to operate during the considera-tion of the bill the House immediately retion of the bill the House immediately resolved itself into committee of the whole and the Speaker conferred upon Mr. Sherman, representative of New York, the honor of presiding over the committee. Those who expected the debate to begin immediately were disappointed. The leaders decided not to dispense with the reading of the bill, but to have it read in full the courset in order to disput the critiat the outset in order to disarm the criti at the outset in order to disarm the criti-cism passed on previous bills that they were put through without even having been read in the House. The spectators in the galleries and the members on the floor waited while the clerk droned through the 163 pages of the bill. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Dingley, arose to open the debate and explain the intent of the bill and the results expected to follow its enactment.

READY TO DIE FOR CRETE.

Proposal of the Powers to Grant Autonomy Is Refused.
A dispatch from Canca, Crete, says that the insurgent commander-in-chief at Akrotiri referred the proposal of the powers to grant autonomy to Crete to the various leaders of the insurgent forces who had assembled from different parts of the insurgent forces who had assembled from different parts of of the island. The Crefan leaders unan-mously declared that only two issues were possible—the annexation of Crefe to Greece or fighting until death ends the struggle for the union. Aria say that as a result of the protes of Greece Turkey has stopped the con-struction of fortifications at Prevesa, at the northern entrance of the Gulf of Arta which was contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin. Startling reports are in circulation regarding the numeri-cal strength of the Turkish troops on the For instance, one report has it that the Turks have concentrated 190,000 troops on the frontiers of Epirus alone. The report, however, is not believed in Greek military circles.

TO KEEP OUT THE PLAGUE.

Russian Government Taking Prompt Precantionary Measures. The Russian Government, according to United States Consul General Karel at St. Petersburg, is acting with vigor to pre-vent the spread of the dreaded bubonic lague into Russia. A sanitary commis plague into Russia. A sanitary commission has been created, with a fund of 100.000 rubles to draw upon, and it has added new measures of precaution to the existing regulations. It has prohibited for this year the pilgrimage of Russian Mussulmans to Meeca or to other suspected places, and forbidden Russian Christians risiting the holy places of the East. Measures have also been taken to send medical elp to threatened localities. It was re help to threatened localities. It was reported that several Indians who had come to Afghauistan had died at Kandahar last December. In consequence the Russian and Persian Governments have established military cordons on the Afghan frontier and cut off intercourse, though there have been no additional cases reported.

WANT A PRISONER OUT OF JAIL. Maine Officials Trying to Get Rid of

A peculiar case is presented in the attempt of the officials of Penobscot County, Maine, to evict from the county jail a prisoner who has been there for four years. In September, 1893, William Davis was committed to jail for contempt in refusing to answer questions put by the court as to the whereabouts of his money. He had been sued and a judgment rendered. Davis went to jail and has refused to weaken. For three years they have been trying to find some flaw in the process of his commitment whereby he could be taken out of durance, for the county was tired of paying his board. A peculiar case is presented in the at-

Passes the Senate. anti-department store bill passe the Illinois Senate Wednesday. The vote was 39 to 4, with 7 members absent or refusing to vote. The four members on retraining to vote. The numbers open-ip protesting against the measure were Baxter, Chapman, Hamilton and Mc-Cloud. A number who voted for it did so under protest, saying they believed it to be unconstitutional, but were willing let it go to the courts. Senator Baxto made a speech against the bill. He de-clared such legislation to be against the spirit of all advancement. The department store, he said, was the natural product of economical conditions. It was, he said, an example of the universal ten dency toward the concentration of capital introduction of machinery, he explained, resulted in doing away with the small shops and smithies, and in sending the spinning wheel and hand loom to the garret, but in the end it increased man's powers. er of productiveness and made the uries and necessaries more plentiful, and gave greater leisure to workmen for rec gave greater leisure to workmen for rec-reation and intellectual improvement. "If we are to follow the spirit of this legis-lation," said he, "we might as well do away with the railroad, the telegraph, and the telephone. We should go back to the ox teams as a means of transportation an distribution of merchandise. I must vote against this bill." concluded Senator Bax against this bill." concluded Senator Bax-ter, "because it is not in the interest of the great consuming class; because it will im-pede progress and stop the march of civil-ization." Senator Mahoney answered Senator Baxter with a speech in which he defended the bill and criticised the department stores. He referred to the al-leged fact that there are 22,000 unrented stores in Chicago and argued that the big establishments are responsible for such a condition. He said he would vote for the bill on the ground of morality alone, and declared that the conditions under which declared that the conditions under which vomen are employed in department store n Chicago are a disgrace to the city. Co timing, the asserted that the big store outstrip their smaller competitors, not be cause of the superior business ability o their managers, but because the latte have the advantages of securing more capital, "furnished in many cases," said

The parents of Elva Hall, aged 12 years placed her on the cars at Vandalia, Ark for Linton, Ind. She was tagged and note pinned on her coat to her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Morri ents, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Morris Since her departure from Arkansas th child has not been heard from. Circular are being sent broadcast, and the railroa officials are trying to get trace of the gir

Mahoney, "by retired stockyards mas

Breder Stole \$30,000. coveries just made add \$16,000 he embezzlement of Cyrus E. Breder, th lefaulting cashier of the First Nationa Bank of Bethlehem, Pa., who disappear ed a few weeks ago, leaving a shortag estimated at the time to amount to \$13, 000. He also stole \$1,000 from a building

People Have Been Warned.

condition could not be worset and "e along this route of several hundred mile the weather men announce as a certainty, disaster and havoc have only played half their ruin. Strange as it may seem, when the raging torrent at Cairo is considered it will take the waters ten or twelve days to go from there to Vicksburg. This means, the weather bureau people explain, that if the raips ceased immediately the highest waters in the Mississippi not occur for almost two weeks. Re pizing this inevitable happening, the nizing this inevitable inappening, the buregu folks have wared the citizens in the lower river regions. Those who have already lost their lives were warned in due time to leave. They were loath to fice. It is not improbable that others will be the same and fail to heed the warnings. They will doubtless suffer the conse quences. There will be the greatest de struction ever known between the mouths of the Arkansas and Red rivers. There s water enough going down now to cau unprecedented loss of life and property The first of the week the bureau gay The first of the week the bureau gave warning to the people below Vicksburg to get away from their homes, and they will have a week yet to remove their stock and effects. A great flood is inevitable. It is hardly in the jurisdiction of the weather prophets to go back to the primeval causes of the great rains that have poured almost ceaselessly throughout the Missispip valley for the last fortnight. It suffices to say that it has rained. The rains ave swollen rivulets into small torrent Creeks have widened into rivers. Sma rivers have broadened into lakes and gulf that moved, and moved rapidly. Suc general rains have not been witnessed it decades. Whether sun, moon or stars has to do with it, the weather makers cannot say. They can only forestall coming oc currences after the floodgates of the heav ens have been opened. When the gates will close they are unable to tell.

BREAK IN THE CONCERT.

Great Britain Will Not Help Blockade Greek Ports. The change in the policy of Great Brit ain has assumed definite shape. The re-cent massacre of Armenians at Tokat, the danger of further outbreaks in Anatolic and the action of the porte in semi-official-ly pointing out to the Turkish press and provincial-officials that the blockade of the Island of Crete by the fleets of the pow ers and the support given to the Turkisl forces by the foreign fleets was a trimingly for the policy of the sultan, have had their effect in showing that the Christians in Armenia are in danger of extermination. Consequently it is semi-officially stated that the British admiral in Cretan waters has been notified not to cond any when him has been notified not to send any warship of Great Britain to take part in the pro or Great Brands to take part in the pro-posed blockade of the ports of Greece. At the same time, however, in order, appar-eatly, to avoid an open rupture with the powers, Great Britain will acquiesce in the blockade of the Greek ports. Accord-ing to reports in Constantinople diplomatic circles the powers have already been noti-fied to this effect, and the withdrawal of

Great Britain from the blockade is the one subject discussed in court and other cir-cles. The sultan's advisers are making the best of the situation by pointing to the fact that Great Britain does not constiract that Great Britain does not constitute the whole of Europe, and that so long as the sultan has the support of Russia, France, Germany and Austria lie has nothing to fear from Great Britain. It is whispered that France will in all probability follow the example of Great Britain. France, it is explained, could read in the best set without distributed and the state without distributed and ily take this step without disturbing to any appreciable degree her necord with Russia, and it is added that in any case the French Government would not risk taking part in the blockade of Greece, which would be an act of war, without first consulting the chamber of deputies, whose approval of the coercion policy is regarded as being far from certain. It is stated that Great-Britain has infimated to the powers that if Greece is blockaded steps should also he taken to blockade the prin-cipal Turkish ports. This latest more of Great Britain in the Eastern game has undoubtedly called a halt for the present in the coercive measures, and may, it is

said bring about their abandonment BUCKET SHOPS WIN.

Injunction Against Board of Trade and Western Union Stands. Bucket shops won a victory in Judge Horton's court in Chicago. His honor re-fused to dissolve the temporary injunc-tions obtained by a number of firms and individuals against the Board of Trade and the Western Lipion Telegraph Comand the Western Union Telegraph Com pany restraining the defendants from de taching telegraph wires from the complainants places of business and from removing "tickers" and from cutting of moring, "tickers" and from cutting off "the supply of market information as has heretofore been supplied." The court holds that the action of the Board of Trade in allowing market quotations to be distributed all over the country, as has been done by the telegraph companies for a number of years, has rendered this action of public interest, and therefore it has not the legal right to deprive the public of this legar the accession. of this interest thus acquired.

Iron Ore Pool Dissolves. The Bessemer Iron Association, known as the iron ore pool, has been dissolved. The big interests and the Minnesota Iron Company were unable to agree. means lower prices for ore, greater duction at mines and a reduction in wages of labor.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 24c; ast, No. 2, 15c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, be to 10c; potnotes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hurl, 2c to 6c per pound.

Indiannpolis—Cattle, shipoing, \$3.00 to

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 80c; corn, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c. St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hor

S.1. Lonis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; whent, No. 2, 95c to 98c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c.

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat

Cinciunati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep. \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rvc, No. 2; 30c to 33c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$8c to 90c; corn, No. 2 red, \$3c to 37c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 38c; clover seed, \$5.00 to \$4.25; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rvc, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$5.20 to \$5.30.

Jover seed, \$5,20 to \$5,30

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 32c; ryc, No. 1, 34c to 35c; pork, mess, \$8.55 to \$9.00. Buffalo-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$9c to 91c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c

to 23c, New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter creamers, 15c to 20c; we want that the crisis has not yet been reached 20c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; in the great floods of the Mississippi.

From Cairo to the delta it seems that the ern, 10c to 11c.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Supreme Court Decides that Hazen Pingree Must Vacate the Office of Mayor of Detroit-Tuscola Count: Sends Three Men Up for Life.

Pingree Beaton in the Courts, In a unanimous opinion the Supremount declared the office of Mayor of De olt vacant and directed the Common ouncil to call a special election for Apri The court upholds both contentions of the petition for the mandamus, as fol "First-That the holding of the tw lows: "First—That the holding of the two offices by the same person is prohibited by Sec. 15 of Art. 5 of the constitution, which says: "No member of Congress nor any person holding office under the United States or of this State shall execute the office of Governor." Second—That the two offices are incompatible under the rules of common law." Under the first proposition the office of Mayor is held to a municipal office with State functions, be a municipal office with State functions no a municipal office with State functions, and that in accepting the second or gubernatorial office Pingree vacated the first office. As to the second proposition the court says that it has been unable to find any decision which holds that one person may hold two offices, in one of which h is clothed with power to remove the per so conted with power to remove the per-son holding the other. Gov. Pingree will not resign the governorship. The "old man," as his excellency is familiarly call-ed by his followers, wanted to vindicate himself as against the Supreme Court denimeer as against the supreme Court de-cision in ousting him, by permitting the Republicans of Detroit to nominate him for Mayor, believing he would be tri-umphantly re-elected. Most of his advis-ers ht the meeting, however, especially those from other parts of the State, in-sisted that it was his first duty to remain Covernor, to the and of the term. After Governor to the end of the term. After hours of discussion the chief gradually came around to this view.

Pare Food Law. A. A. Turney, who is a Detroit manu-facturer of baking nowder, was taken to Midland by Sheriff Madill and arraigned ing adulterated mustard to A. See & Co. of Coleman, on complaint of W. H. Turnecliffe. State inspector of foods. He pleaded not guilty and claimed he went out and bought the mustard of another firm to fill an order. F. H. Borradalle, State analyst, found 28 per cent of wheat flour in the sample. Turney's case was continued. He gave \$200 personal bond. The sheriff also brought John W. Symons, of Symons & Bros. & Co. of Saginaw, charged with selling adulterated mustard to John McMullen of Sanford. The sample showed over 50 per cent wheat flour. of Coleman, on complaint of W. H. Tun ple showed over 50 per cent wheat flour Symons does not deny selling the goods, but claims all spices bought since the pure food law took effect were bought in a guarantee of purity and if the mustard is impure the manufacturers are to blame The case was continued on a personal re-cognizance of \$200. E. O. Grosvenor, State dairy and food agent, is looking after the cases for the State.

Alleged Farmer Counterfeiter. Detective Wm. P. Walsh of St. Paul connected with the United States secre service arrested E. P. Bonnett of Er sign and took him before the United States Court Commissioner at Escanaba, charged with counterfeiting. A few days ago he ordered some goods of Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, which excited their suspicion, and they notified the United States treasury officials, who sent the detective to Rapid River to intercept the express package. When Bennett call-ed for the package he was taken in charge by the officer, who went to his house and there furned over a die for the making of silver dollars, which is said to be a re-markably fine piece of work. Bennett is about 60 years of age, owns a farm at Ensign, where he has lived for the past eight years, but was formerly a machin-ist, and has patented several inventions. His idea is alleged to have been to make dollars out of pure silver, and content has always borne an excellent reputation

Sentenced for Life. The Circuit Court for Tuscola County And Circuit Court for Tuscola County adjourned at Caro, the criminal cases being disposed of as follows: People vs. Howard Hawley: People vs. James Lawson; People vs. Thomas E. Stevens, convicted for the crime of murder of James Brown Dec. 23, 1896, first degree. Th court sentenced each of them to be concourt sentenced each of them to be con-fined at the State prison at Jackson to soli-tary, confinement at hard labor for life. In the case of the People's, John Cum-nins, charged with the murder of James Brown, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Alfred Empy, convicted for lar-ceny, was sentenced to two years' impris-onment at Ionia. 'The celebrated murder cases have been the most exciting ever tried in Tuscola County.

Minor State Matters. G. B. Wheeler, a pioneer of Montealm County, passed away at Coral. Death was caused by an enlargement of the

The Benton Harbor City Council has raised the salaries of city officers. Aldermen will get \$50 per month; city attorney, \$35; marshal, \$50; police, \$40. The other salaries remain unchanged.

Bay City lumber dealers report a steady and satisfactory increase in the demand for stock. The inquiries are double what they were a year ago. The box factories also report increased business. Joe Mosack, saloonkeeper, and Ed. Hen-

essy, hotelkeeper, of Gagetown, were ar rested and taken to Vassar on a charge of celling liquor without a license unived examination and were bound over the Circuit Court. While playing near the stove the little

2-yeur-old child of D. R. Clark of St. Louis accidentally upset a kettle of hot grease upon itself, burning it in a terrible manner. It is thought that the child's eyesight can be saved.

The Lansing Republican is authority for the statement that Boston capitalists will erect a handsome five-story hotel in that city this summer. The cost of the proposed new structure is given as \$125,-

Mrs. Helen Canfield of Jackson has won a victory in the courts against the city of Jackson. The Circuit Court gave her a verdict of \$2,500 damages for injuries sustained on a defective sidewalk. A motion for a new trial on the part of the city was denied and on carrying the case to the Supreme Court the verdict of the lower court-was affirmed.

Clem Blood, who shot Sheriff Snow Jun. 7 at Kalamazoo, and was convicted of assault with intent to do great-hodil harn, less than mirder, was sentenged by Judge Buck to ten years at Ionia. He told the court that he could not see why he was not convicted of attempt to mur-

W. F. Davidson of Port Huron, who secured a judgment against the Illinois Central Railway Co. for \$30,000 for injuries received about three years ago, through his attorneys, received a check for the full amount and costs. The case was tried twice and each time carried to the court of last resort by the railroad

Saranac's new creamery will soon be finished and operations begun.

Gilbert King, a retired Port Huro farmer, dropped dead of heart failure. John Specht, aged 18, of Granfschap hot himself accidentally while hunting and will die.

St. Joseph has its eyes on a new industry, and will put in some good licks to se-cure it. It is an oil refinery.

A party of thirty left Holland to organ a Holland colony at Whidby Island Wash. Over 400 people assembled to see

Wash. Over 400 people assembled to see them depart.

Thomas B. Spencer, one of the best-known men in Saginaw, shot himself and died in a few hours. He had met with business misfortunes.

C. F. Earl, a farmep living near Sodus, Berrien County, was nearly struck by a redhot missile flying through the air. He searched for it and found it to be a pieco of soft copper three inches in diameter. It is supposed that the strange missile was a meteor.

At Escanaba Edward P. Bennett waived examination on a charge of having counterfeiting tools in his possession with intent to use them, and was held for trial in the United States Court at Marquette. Bail was fixed at \$2,000, which Bennett could not furnish. The dead body of a man wearing a coat

purchased of a Howell, Mich., clothier, was found near Hillhurst, Wash., Tuesday. The surroundings pointed to suicide, but the only clue other than the coat as to the identity of the dead man was a piece of underwear bearing the initials, "T. F." The State oil inspector's office has turn

ed into the State treasury \$11,625 as the net earnings of the office for 1896. The total receipts for inspection were \$36,320 and the expenses \$24,695. The number of gallons of oil inspected during the year was 18,164,575, of which only 2,897 gallons were rejected. The new Bay City city hall was formal-

ly opened by the Common Council. The meeting was preceded by music by the Third Regiment Band. At each alder man's desk was an American Beauty rose. The Mayor's desk was trimmed with smilax and bedecked with a pot of carna-tions. The hall was packed by a noisy

John Millen of Muskegon, some time be ween Saturday and Sunday morning, kill ed himself. Taking a double littel ground his neck with a rope, he tied one end to the bedpost and stretched himself out on the bedroom floor. Despondency was the cause of the deed. Deceased was about 45 years old and leaves a widow and three

Robert Mehan, who broke out of the Hillsdale jail three years ago, was recap-tured in Chicago and brought back by Sheriff O'Melay. Mehan was arrested or a charge of assault with intent to commit a charge of assaut with intent to commit murder and was awaiting trial on the charge when he and five others escaped, from juil the night before court was to His companions in the crime vere both recaptured and are serving out their sentences in prison. Mehan is said to have served a term in Jackson prison for robbery.

The annual meeting of the stockholder Seventh Day Adventist Publishing tion has been in session in Battle Association in Buttle Creek. All the stock in this association is really a gift, as no dividends are ever declared, but all profits go to the religious work of the denomination. The past year the offices have employed 262 nersons and paid out \$92,042.89 in wages, which is a benefit of the butter. which is a benefit to the business men of Battle Creek. The association owns \$70. 326 in real estate and \$96,244 in personal

A pathetic scene was witnessed in the probate court at Port Huron when six little children that had been deserted both by their father and mother were commitby their father and mounts waifs were ted to the State school. The waifs were lived at Lakeport. The father deserted the family about three years ago, and for a time the mother, by hard work, eked out an existence for herself and little children, and kept the fatherless family together. She finally tired of her task and one day went to Port Huron, leaving the six children to the care of their grand-mother. This week the old lady notified the poor authorities that she could no longer care for the children.

A petition signed by depositors of the defunct Whitehall bank was received by Banking Commissioner Ainger: The bank officials were charged with loaning the bank's money to themselves, and making takes research. false reports to the State banking de-partment while they looted the institution. The banking commissioner was asked to call upon the Attorney Géneral to in-vestigate the failure and prosecute the officials. While Commissioner Ainger has no power to command the services of the Attorney General, he thinks it is high time that an example be made of the bankofficials who violate the laws and defrance depositors, and he has therefore referred the petition to the Governor, with the recommendation that the Attorney General be directed to proceed against the

bank's officials. The first tests of the new sheep shearing machines, which the Northwestern Rail-road has introduced at its sheep yards at La Fox, Ill., were made Wednesday af ternoon. The tests were satisfactory, and those who have the process under their control consider that a complete revolu-tion in the methods of sheep shearing in the United States will be trought about thereby within a very few years. The has ready for operation consists of only ten machines, but a very large number will be put in so as to be ready as soon as the shearing season actively opens. The machine used is the "Wolseley," invented in part by a nephew of Lord Wolseley and brought before the public by that noble-man himself. It has become the standard means of shearing in Australia, Tasmania, South America, and in all other large sheep raising countries. It is expected that 1,000,000 sheep will be sheared by he machines this season in the North The 3-year-old child of James Fickles

of Riverside met with a severe and pe-culiar accident by falling down and striking its chin with such force as to sever its tongue.

citizens of Flint without giving them an opportunity to be heard in the matter is causing great indignation. When the amended charter came up before the corporation committee vigorous protests were made against it. Petitions representing 1,000 voters and taxpayers were filed with the committee protesting against any change, but they had no effect.

Radolph Kenna, a farmer living several miles west of Utica, while cleaning a re-volver accidentally shot himself. The ball inflicted a severe scalp wound, which may result fatally.

One Nicholas Ranks, an inmate of the Calhoun County house, committed an ag-gravated assault upon a fellow immate named Joshua Callow. The attack was a ferocious one. Cahow's face and head h ferocious one, Canow's face and head being so badly lacerated that it was nec-essary to call in a doctor to dress the wounds. The offender was subsequently brought before Justice Cunningham of Marshall and was treated to a ninety-day sojourn with "Uncle Joe" at the Detroit

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House-Bills Passed or Introduced

ment to the Country at Large. The Legislative Grind.

in Either Branch-Questions of Mo-

Debate upon the tariff bill was commenced in the House Monday. Mr Bailey of Texas presented a minority report on the bill. The Anglo-American arbitration treaty was advanced toward final ratification in the Senate. All the

annal ratification in the Senate. All the anneadments recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations were agreed to. These amendments provide for ratification by the Senate of all agreements between this Government and Great Britain; eliminating the United States Supreme Court as members of arbitration tribunal; and abolishing the provision for an umpire, thus discussing with the seran umpire, thus dispensing with the ser-vices of King Oscar of Norway and Swe den.

On Tuesday, the speech of Mr. Dolliver of Iowa, was the feature of the tariff de of lown, was the fonture of the thriff de-bate, which occupied both day and night sessions. The time of the Scinate was divided between an unexpected discussion of civil service, election of Senators by popular vote, and the passage of bills to establish a survey of certain lands in Nebraska and the bill to amend the act repealing the timbes sulvers layer. repealing the timber culture laws. The House Wednesday was again en

aged in tariff debate, the discu ing the thrift dente, the discussion last-ing the the right. The opposition made by the colleges of New England and by many scientific men against the duties placed on books and scientific apparatus by the Dingley bill induced the framers of the measure to amend it and restore so many of these articles to the free list as are imported for the use of educational institutions. The Senate's open session lasted only half an hour, and no business was done beyond the introduction of bills. Ahong these was one by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, to repeal the civil service laws, and to do away with educational tests as a preliminary to entering the public as: preliminary to entering the public ser a preliminary to entering the public service. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented a bill prohibiting vitascope and kindred-exhibitions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the territories and forbidding the shipment of pictures for these exhibits by mail or through any interstate means. The Senate confirmed the appointment of Birger Hermann, of Oregon, to be Commissioner of the Gen Oregon, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office; E. G. Timms, of Wisconsin, to be Auditor of the State and other departments, and George E. Thum-mel, of Nebraska, to be Marshal of the United States district of Nebraska.

The four-days' debate upon the tariff bill in the House closed Thursday night, making the bill open for amendment under the five-minute rule until the time set for a vote. The Senate held a half-ho session early in the day, and then, after two hours in executive session on the arbitration treaty, resumed the open ses-sion in order to go on with the bankruptcy bill. Amended credentials were pre-sent-ed in behalf of John W. Henderson, ap-nointed by the Cestury. pointed by the Governor of Florida to the sent vacated by Mr. Call. It brought out a statement from Mr. Hoar, acting chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that action on the pending election cases was delayed by the uncertainty as to committee organization in the Se ate. The revised credentials were r ferred to the Elections Committee.

The tariff bill was thrown open for amendment under the five-minute rule in the House Friday, but seven weary jours of work only served to dispose of time of the 162 pages of the bill. Three light committee amendments were adon ad one of which was to increase the duty on white lead from 2½ to 3 cents a pound, he rate in the act of 1800. The present luty is 1½ cents. In the Senate Mr. Galinger (Rep.) of Nebruska presented several forms issued by the civil service complesion to whether the service is the service of nission to substantiate his recent ment that certain applicants for office were required to hop on one foot for twelve feet. The Seniator read the "hop-ping" provision and several 'other, ques-tions as to the weight and height of the spesetters, which he characterized a bourd. Referring to the size and weigh abstract. Interring to the size and weight requirement Mr. Gallinger, said "Phil Sheridan could not have served the government if the civil service commission had got at him." The matter was referred to the Civil Service Committee.

Adjourned to Monday In the House Saturday, only five morof the 162 pages of the bill were disposed of, making fourteen pages in two of the five days allowed for consideration under the five-minute rule. Only five amend-ments were adopted, all of minor importance, and each an amendment of the ways were spent in the discussion of whether the foreigner or consumer paid the tax. If more progress is not made night ses-sions may be held. Senator Warren of Wyoming, in conference with the Re-publican members of the Senate commit-tee on finance on schedules affecting publican members of the Senate commit-tee on finance on schedules affecting Western interests, made some sugges-tions concerning third-class wools, look-ing more, however, to a chemical senate coning more, however, to a change in adjust ment than a change of rates. He als urged man the committee the propriet of a return to the policy of putting

Telegraphic Brevities. Herman Lehuer, a noted authority and writer on chess, died at Berlin, aged 54.

Walter Scrymser, a wealthy retired roker of New York, died at Elizabeth Bayard H. Ames won the final oratori

cal contest at the University of Michigar with his oration, "Castelar." Charles Simons won second honor. Two burglars visited the home of Can

tain Ben Alford at Shawnee Spring Mich., and attempted to terrorize his wif She sent her little girl for help and one o the thieves was captured.
"It is announced that June 20 has been

definitely fixed upon for the jubile thanksgiving day for the celebration o the sixtieth year of the reign of Quec Victoria. June 22 will be a bank holiday The London Lancet says that rumors o the ill-health of the Czar from cerebra exmotoms are unfounded, adding the his majesty goes out daily, and runs fiv-furlongs, watching to see if he can do th furlongs, watching to see if he distance in his average time.

Lee Kennedy of Lawrenceburg; Ind., who was released on a charge of drunken-ness, went to the home of Huston Wright and assaulted Miss Lizzie Moses, the do mestic, aged 17 years. He was captured later in the night and taken to a barn by a crowd of men, who coated him with the a crowd of men, who coated him with tar and feathers, gave him a few lashes and a ride on a rail. He immediately disappeared.

Miss Oilie Mash, who was shot in the neck by her brother at Georgetown, O. is still alive, and the attending physicians are now of the opinion that she will recover. Walter Mash, who accidentally discharged the revolver and subsequently fled to the woods insane from remors was found later by a searching party. He was jn a pitiful condition from hunger and exposure, and despite all entreaties, refus-ed to return to his home, but finally was induced to go to the house of a relative.



It will soon be the season for the reap

A Cincinnati clergyman says that "hell is merely a very bad state." Oh, let up now on Nevada.—Chicago Times-Herald. Crete has no snakes, a fact that may help to explain the Irish temperament of the inhabitants.—St. Louis Globe-Demo-

They are still smashing tollgates in Kentucky. The supply of Kentucky tollgates must have been enormous, to start with .-Cleveland Leader.

It will be interesting to watch the con struction of Pennsylvania's \$1,000,000 State Capitol and see how much it costs.—

The Hon. Mr. Corbett may now follow the example of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan—abandon the tank drama and become a tank—New York Press.

So far, Nansen has received \$150,000 for telling how he didn't discover the north pole. He made a very profitable failure.—Cincinnati Tribune. Fitzsimmons' knockout blow may have been for the purpose of removing his own doubts as to Corbett's heart being in the

right place.—St. Louis Republic. In Sterling, Ky., a wildent has natched to fight a man to a finish. It is downright shame to waste a good wild-

cat like that.—Chicago Times-Herald. By refusing to interfere in behalf of the murderers of Fearl Bryan, Gov Bradley dealt a severe blow to the business of the Kentucky lynchers.—Cleveland Leader.

It is a pity that the Ellsworth bill does not somehow draw a line between a polit-leal cartoon and the picture of a society woman in her onyx bath tub.—New York Advertiser.

The Brooklyn young man who gave his lefense in a breach of promise case that he was only getting \$10 a week showed that he had finally come to his senses.—

Dr. Depew will not try for another place at the hands of the administration. Dr. Depew is not the man to take 100 doses. simply because he can get them for \$1.— Washington Post. A South Chicago man who says he is 112 years old also says he has never been a total abstainer, but doesn't say whether

he refers to truth or drink when he talks that way.-Chicago Dispatch. Grover Cleveland says all these stories s to the new law firm of which he is said

to be a member-are newspaper lies. The enterprising scribes should give Grover a little rest.—Boston Herald. A Washington man broke a \$40 plate-glass to steal a \$1 watch. There is some-thing in the air of that town which makes people careless about the way they obtain evenue.-Baltimore News.

Frances Willard will ask women to boycott papers that print news of prize fights. There are evidently some people of high standing in this world who do not know that the function of a newspaper is to print the news.—Chicago Journal.

The physical culture lecturer who says that if women would eat more onions they would need fewer visits from the doctor, forgot also to say that she would receive ewer visits from other members of the nale persuasion.—St. Louis Star.

Thoughts on Foreign Affairs. Little Greece has civilization on her ide, but unfortunately not at her back. Kansas City Journal.

Russia may want peace in Europe, but not unless it is allowed to dictate the erms.—Baltimore American.

The backbones of King-George and President Kruger are entitled to an ex-change of the compliments of the season. New York Journal. Plucky little Greece may lack that dis-

retion which is the better part of valor, ut there is no mistake about the valor. Baltimore American. Amid the prevailing excitement the public has lost track, to some extent, of the South American revolutions. They are

still on.-Chicago Tribune.

There are friends of Cuba who will not be satisfied until Secretary Sherman orings about an old-fashioned jail delivry down in Havana.-Washington Post A cable dispatch says Lord Salisbury

is suffering from an attack of influenza. He is probably suffering more from an at-tack of Lord Kimberley.—Buffalo Times. There appears to be a difference of opin-on as to who is running the Cuban repubon as to who is running the Cuban repub-ic, the only really certain thing about it eing that it isn't Spain.

The attitude of Greece in standing alone is lieroic, but, as the peace of Europe is at stake, it would seem caution were more lesirable than heroism, just now .- New York Herald. A good deal is being said about the inegrity of the Ottoman Empire. The popular impression seems to be that Integrity and the Ottoman Empire are many miles usunder.—Baltimore American.

The Cubans want Uncle Sam to buy the sland from Spain for \$100,000,000 Stall it to them on ten years' time. The Cubans are certainly not backward about naking requests.—St. Louis Star.

The sultan will allow the Greeks to overn Crete if they will recognize his overeignty and pay him an annual trib-

ite. The sultan is an autonomist "for evenue only."—Indianapolis Journal. Greek is commonly spoken of as a dead language. But the language which the Greek officials have been using of late is about as lively as anything that has been heard in Europe in many a day.—Provi-

lence Journal. It will be easy enough to defeat Greece's resent endeavor, but all Europe cannot leprive her of her reputation as the nation which took one course of action when six

big powers were demanding that she take another.—Chicago Record. The Anti-Trust Decision It is refreshing to have the act of 1890 evivified.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The effect of this decision is to make unlawful all agreements between fallway companies to carry freight and passen-gers at a fixed rate. Each failway must arry at its own rates .- Chicago Times Herald.

Every sensible man recognizes the fact hat the discrimination against railroads has been carried to the furthest extreme. but the decisions of the courts are based upon the law and facts.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

If joint traffic agreements among railroads are in violation of the anti-trust law of 1890, then those agreements among manufacturers which fix prices, limit proluction and adopt the other expedients of trusts certainly can be reached under the same law .-- Atlanta Journal.

This judgment must be added to the long line of deplorable decisions, begin-ning with the legal tender cases, in which the court has revealed its weak grasp of the fundamental principles of law and government by dividing almost evenly upon them .- New York Evening Post

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

HOW IT AFFECTS THE FARMERS OF THE COUNTRY.

Compared with the McKinley and Wilson Laws-Ample Protection for the Farmer and Reasonable Rates Upon the Articles Which He Must Import.

Benefits the Farmer.

Special Washington correspondence:
The following statement shows the rates of duty imposed by the new tariff bill introduced in the House of Representatives upon articles in which th farmers are especially interested. This relates both to the articles which they produce and which they want thoroughly protected, and also to the artiwhich they use in considerable quantities and regarding which they are equally interested as to the rates of duty fixed by the new bill.

The Republicans in the House of Representatives, have broken the rec ord in the matter of promptiess touching the new tariff bill. Congress met in special session ten days after President McKinley was inaugurated and within three hours the House had or-ganized by the election of officers; rules had been adopted; the Ways and Means Committee had been appointed, the tariff bill had been presented in complete form and had been regularly referred to its proper committee, with the understanding that it would be re-ported back to the House before the end of the week, and passed that body within a fortnight.

The provisions of the new bill are extremely satisfactory to members of Congress representing the agricultural districts and agricultural interests. All of them who have had an opportunity to examine it speak in the highest ferms in regard to it. No man in Congress is better able to judge of the bill and of its prospective work than Gen. Grosvezor, of Ohio, who, as a member of the committee, has studied every article and item carefully, guarded interests of the farmers closely and consulted with the farmers of his agri-cultural districts regarding the important features of the bill which affected not only their own interests but the of farmers generally. Speaking of this feature of the bill he said:

"The farmer will find, first, general protection of his products in the form of tariff duties levied upon articles of importation of every character such as he produces in the United States. Thus, the development of the sheep industry we have taken up and resumed at the point where the Wilson bill destroyed with the hope, first, of a profitable industry directly, and, second, with the hope of diverting a vast amount of the agricultural lands of the Middle West, the West and the Northwest from the productions of agricultural grains, vegetables and fruits, to the production of sheep, and, secondly, in the same direc tions stands the protection to sugar. S far as the wool features of this bill are concerned, the protection is very much better for the sheep grower than was the McKinley law, because of one great feature, the removal of the possibility of fraud by the importation of carpet vools, which at once, on their rele from the customs house, became cloth ing wools."

The following statement gives in the first column the rates of duty proposed by the new bill; in the second column the rates showing the present Wilson tariff law, and in the third column those of the McKinley law. It will be that in almost every case the rates are much more advantageous to the farmers than those of the presen law and, in many respects, superior to those of the McKinley law. This is especially true with reference to wool, the explanation of which is found in the remarks of Gen. Grosvenor quoted above. These should be examined carefully. His statement upon that subject is important because without it the reader not skilled in the detail of the tariff matter would not understand the advantages given to the farmer by that feature of the bill which prohibits the classification of coarse clothing wools under the carpet wool schedule, by which under the McKinley law enormous quantities of wool used in cloth ing came into the country at very low rates. It was this feature of the wool schedule of the McKinley law which proved damaging to the wool producing interests of the United States, but the Ways and Means Committee has taken ndvantage of the experience thus gain ed to make their classification such that this will be prevented in the fu-ture. Thus, while the tariff rates on wool under the proposed bill appear the same to the unpracticed eye a those of the McKinley law, they are very much more favorable to the wool producers; so much so that no doubt is entertained of the prosperity of the wool producers as well as of the farmers generally under the new it becomes a law and has had time to

adjust itself to conditions.

The rates named by the new bill, compared with those of the Wilson and

McKinley laws, u			
the farmers are i	щетезн	eu nie	as 101-
Cattle valued at not			
more than \$20 a			
hend, if one year	4		
old and over, per		C25 1 45	
head	- \$6	20 p.c.	810
Cattle less than one			
vest ner head	\$2	20 p.c.	\$10
Cattle valued at more than \$20 per			
more than \$20 per	00		
head	30 p.c.	20 p.c.	1.50
Hogs	31.00	20 p.c.	1.00
Horses and mules, valued at \$100 or	. 11 12		
less, per head	\$20		i
Valuedat over \$100	25 p.c.		
All horses & mules		20 p.c.	\$30
Horses valued at			1
. \$150 and over			,
shall pay a duty	1.77	100	
Slibo and over shall pay a duty of Sheep, one year old			30 p.c.
Sheep, one year old		na	****
or over	\$1.50	20 p.c.	\$1.90
Less than one year	TEA		
Other Myo animals	100.	20 p.c.	rac.
Other live animals,		1. ·	
Other live animals,		1. ·	
Other live animals, not specially pro- vided for	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Other live animals, not specially pro- vided for	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Other live animals, not specially pro- vided for	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Other live animals, not specially pro- vided for	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Other live animals, not specially pro- vided for	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Other live animals, not specially pro- vided for	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Other live animals, not specially provided for	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Other live animals, not specially provided for	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Other live animais, not specially pro- vided for Marley, per hishel Barley, per hishel Barley, pearled, patent or hulled, patent or hulled, Buckwheat	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. lb. 5c. bu. 5c. bu. 9c. bu.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 16 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c.	20 p.e. 30c. 45c. 2c. 15e. 15e. 20e.
Other live animals, not specially provided for Barley, per bushed Barley mail, per bushed Barley nearled, patent or hulled, Buckwheat. I Corn or maize. I Cornmeal Macaroni, y e mincelli and similar preparations	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. lb. 5c. bu. 5c. bu. 9c. bu.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 16 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c.	20 p.e. 30c. 45c. 2c. 15e. 15e. 20e.
Other live animals, not specially provided for Surley, per hushel Barley, per hushel Barley parted, patent or huled, Barley, pearled, patent or huled, Cornneal Cornneal Machine Verming and Surley Preparations Onto 1 or huled Barley and Surley Control of the Surley	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. lb. 5c. bu. 5c. bu. 2c. lb. 5c. bu.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 20 p.c.	20 p.e. 30c. 45c. 2c. 15e. 15e. 20e.
Other live animals, not specially provided for Surley, per hushel Barley, per hushel Barley parted, patent or huled, Barley, pearled, patent or huled, Cornneal Cornneal Machine Verming and Surley Preparations Onto 1 or huled Barley and Surley Control of the Surley	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. lb. 5c. bu. 5c. bu. 2c. lb. 5c. bu.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 20 p.c.	20 p.e. 30e. 45e. 2e. 15e. 15e. 20e.
Other live animals, not specially provided for Surjey, per bushel Barley, per bushel Barley, pearled, patent or huled, Barley, pearled, patent or huled, Buckwheat	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2e. lb. 5c. bu. 9c. bu. 2c. lb. 5c. bu.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 20 p.c. 15 p.c.	20 p.e. 30c. 45c. 2c. 15c. 20c. 2c. 15c. 20c.
Other live animals, not specially pro- vided for Marley, per busher Barley, per busher Barley, pearled, patent or hulled. Buckwheat. I dorn or malze. I dornmeal 2 Macaroni, ve rmi- celli and similar preparations 0 ats	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. bu. 5c. bu. 5c. bu. 5c. bu. 1c. lb. 10c.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 20 p.c. 15 p.c.	20 p.e. 30c. 45c. 2c. 15c. 20c. 2c. 15c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 15c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2
Other live animals, not specially provided for Surley, per hushel Barley, per hushel Barley mait, per bulled, Barley, pearled, patent or huled, Buckwheat 10 Cornneal 10 Corn hulls, per hundred pounds 10 Cornneal 10 Cornnea	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. bu. 5c. bu. 5c. bu. 5c. bu. 1c. lb. 10c.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 20 p.c.	20 p.e. 30c. 45c. 2c. 15c. 20c. 2c. 15c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 15c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2
Other live animals, not specially pro- vided for Marley, per bushel Barley, pearled, patent or hulled, Barley nontrolled, Barley, pearled, patent or hulled, Buckwheat. I dorn or malze. I dornmeal 22 Macaroni, ve rmi- celli and similar preparations 0 ats	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. bu. 5c. bu. 5c. bu. 5c. bu. 1c. lb. 10c.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 20 p.c. 15 p.c.	20 p.e. 30c. 45c. 2c. 15c. 20c. 2c. 15c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 15c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2
Other live animals, not specially pro- vided for Barley, per husher Barley, per husher Barley mait, per but Barley, pearled, patent or hulled, Buckwhat	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. lb, 5c. bu, 5c. bu, 2c. lb, 5c. bu, 1c. lb, 10c. 2c. lb.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 15 p.c. 134c.	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. 15c. 15c. 20c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2
Other live animals, not specially pro- vided for Marley, per bushel Barley, pea bushel Barley, pearled, patent or hulled. Buckwheat. I dorn or malze. I dornmeal 22 Macaroni, ve rmi- celli and similar preparations 0 ats	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. lb, 5c. bu, 5c. bu, 2c. lb, 5c. bu, 1c. lb, 10c. 2c. lb.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 15 p.c. 134c.	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. 15c. 15c. 20c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2
other live animals, not specially provided for Surley, per hushel Barley, per hushel Barley mait, per but Barley, pearled, patent or hulled, Buckwhat. 1 Gorn or malze. 1 Gornment. 2 Macaroni, v embedding and similar preparations 1 Oniment and similar preparations 1 Oniment and some surley of the	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. lb, 5c. bu, 5c. bu, 2c. lb, 5c. bu, 1c. lb, 10c. 2c. lb.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 15 p.c. 134c.	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. 15c. 15c. 20c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2
Other live animals, not specially pro- vided for Enrice, per busher Barley, per busher Barley, pearled, patent or hulled. Buckwheat. I corn or malze. I dorn or malze. I dornmeal relii and similar preparations of the condition of the control of th	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. lb, 5c. bu, 5c. bu, 2c. lb, 5c. bu, 1c. lb, 10c. 2c. lb.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 15 p.c. 134c.	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. 15c. 15c. 20c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2
other live animals, not specially provided for Surley, per hushel Barley, per hushel Barley mait, per but Barley, pearled, patent or hulled, Buckwhat. 1 Gorn or malze. 1 Gornment. 2 Macaroni, v embedding and similar preparations 1 Oniment and similar preparations 1 Oniment and some surley of the	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. lb, 5c. bu, 5c. bu, 2c. lb, 5c. bu, 1c. lb, 10c. 2c. lb.	20 p.c. 40 p.c. 40 p.c. 15 p.c. 134c.	20 p.c. 30c. 45c. 2c. 15c. 15c. 20c. 2c. 1c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2

a No. 12 wire		- 2		prepared acoras,			
sleve	1/2c. lb.	140 1 % C	7 Kg.	and other arti-			
having the outer	⅓c, lb,	%c.	%e. 10e.	fee, not specific ally provided for Salt, his bags; sacks, barrels or	r. 1%c.1b.	1½c.	11/4c,
having the outer bull on	1/2c. lb. 25c. bu.	15 p.e. 15 p.e.	1/40. 250.	sacks, barrels or other packages,			100
heat flour aploca, cassava, or cassada, farl-		15 р.с.	25 p.e.	other packages, per 100 lbs Salt in bulk, pe 100 lbs	. 12c. r . 8c.	Free.	12e, 8e,
na, and sago, in flake, pearl or				Sait, in Dags,		organization organization	
flout rrowroot flour utter and substi- tutes therefor heese resh milk	%c. 1b.	20 p.c.		sacks, carrels or other packages, per 100 lbs Salt in bulk, per 100 lbs The provision of the McKinley	. 12c.	Free.	12c.
tutes therefor	6c, 1b, 6c, 1b,	4c. 4c.		The , provision of	. 8c.	Free.	8c,
resh milk ilk, preserved or condensed or	2ct gal.	Free	5e.	the McKinley			
sterilized, includ-				ta w remitting the duty paid on selt used in cur- ing fish on ves- sels or on the shores of maying the waters of the			
packages	5c. 1b.	2c. 5c.	3c. 5c.	sels or on the shores of naviga ble waters of the			
eans, peas and	100	_D p.c.		ble waters of the United States, and in packing ments, is re- enucted.			
				ments, is re-			
otherwise, wt. of package, inc.	216c. 1b.	盐镁		enucted. Starch, including all preparations fit for use as starch. Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute or Br			
ther prepared vegetables, in- cluding pickles	& 15 p.c.	30 p.c.	40 p.c.,	starch	. 2c. 1b.	11/4c.	20,
						14c.	11/4e.
and sauces, not specially provid ed for fs h paste or sauce abbages, each ider	40 p.c.	30 p.c.	40 p.c.	Mustard ground or prepared		2000	
ish paste or sauce	40 p.c.	20 p.c.	30 p.c. Free.	prepared	214c. lb.	2140.	21/2c. 3c.
ggs	be. doz.	Free.	5c.	Sweet marjoram Summer savory	1c. lb. 3c. lb.	1c. 3c.	
gg yolk	25 p.c. \$4 ton	3c, doz. \$2	25 p.c. \$4	Summer savory,	14c. 1b.		4 c.
ops	100. 10.		2001				
ops pions arlic eas, green eas, dried eas, split	1e. lb. 40e. bu.	20e. 7 p.e. Free- 20e. 50e.	10 p.c. 40c. 20c.	ly provided for Vinegor, gal Flax straw Flax, not hackled or dressed	7½c. \$5 ton	Free.	\$5 ton
eas, split eas in cartons,	50c.	50č.	50c.	or dressed Flax, hackled Tow of flax, not	1c. lb. 3c. lb.	Free.	1c. lb. 3c. lb.
paper, or other small packages.	1e, lb,	1¢.	Sec. 13.5	retted	√3/4c. lb.		1/2c. 1b. 1/2c. 1b. 1/2c. 1b. 1/25 ton
lants, trees, shrubs, viues, bulbs and roots				Tow of flax, retter Hemp	%c. lb. %c. lb. \$25 ton	Free.	\$25 ton
bulbs and roots of all kinds, not specially provid-				Hemp Tow of hemp, not carded Tow of hemp		Free.	1/2c. 1b.
of all kinds, dots specially provid- ed for otatoes astor beans or seeds laxseed or lin-	30 p.e. 25c. bu.	Free. 15c.	25e.	Hemp, hackled Yarn, of jute,	11/2c. lb. \$50 ton 1c.lb. &	Free.	\$50 ton
seeds	25c. bu,	25c.	50c.	Cement, lime and	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
oil seeds not spe-		•		Cement, Ame and plaster; Roman Portland & oth			
cially provided for ut no drawback shall be allowed	30c. bu.	20c.	30c.	er hydraulic coment, in barrels, sacks or other packages, in			
on on cake made	100			packages, lu- cluding weight			9
from Imported seed, nor shall any allowance	N. Salar			package	Sc. per	. 8c	Sc.
or other impuri-				ctuding weight of barrel or package. In bulk Other coment Line, including weight of barrel or package. Sugars not above 16 Dutch standard incolor, tank bottoms, springs.	7c. per 100 lb.	7e.	7c.
tles in seed. eeds of all kinds n o t specially provided for traw enzies egetables in nat-				Lime, including	20 p.c.	10 p.c.	.20 1
provided for	40 p.c. \$1.50 ton	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	rel or package.	5c. per 100 lb.	5c.	6c.
				16 Dutch stand	i-	產物	
specially provided for	25 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	bottoms, syrups of cane juice, maleda, concrete and concentrated molasses test			
dines, packed in oil or otherwise.	: U			and concentrated molasses test			
in tin boxes measuring not				ing by the polar iscope, not above		40 5 6	Troo
inches long, four inches wide, and				Nails, spikes racks	. 1c. 1b.	40 p.e.	. Free.
three and a hair inches deep	10c. box	10e.	10c.	nails and cut spikes of iron or		001/	10 10
ripe pples, dried, des-	25c. bu.	20 p.c.	25c. Lu.	of eane juice, and concentrate and concentrate and concentrate and concentrate and molasses, test ing by the polariscope, not above. To degrees and spikes, tacks and spikes, tacks and spikes, tacks and spikes of iron or steel of the provided for wire and in other specially provided for wire and in the property of the property of the provided for wire and in the tacks of wire and in the provided for wire and inches in length, and lighter than No. 12 and not lighter than 16 wire gauge. Castor oil	6-10e, 18,	2292p.e.	16. 10.
siccated, evapor- ated or prepared				other wrought ironorsteel nails			
not specially pro-	2c 1b.	20 p.c.	2 c.	provided for	2¼c. 1b.	30 p.c.	4c. lb.
eaches and other eatable fruits,				of wrought from			
ries, when dried,	Źc. lb.	20 p.c.	20 n.c.	not lighter than	o 1140.1b.	25 p.c.	2c. lb.
ruits preserved in thir own				From 1 inch to 2 inches in length,			
omfits, swed	. 35 p.c.	20 p.e	,20g,c.	and lighter than No. 12 and not			
preserved in su- gar-or-molasses.				16 wire gauge	7-10c. lb.	25 p.c	21/c.1b. 80c.
or in spirits cou- taining not over			: j	Cottonseed oil	Te. gal.	Free.	15c. 10c.
cohol, and not specially provid-				Flaxseed and lin	200. 10.		
ed for and jel- lies of all kinds.	35 p.e.	30 p.c.	35 r.c.	bolled or oxi-	. 32c. gal	. 20c.	32e.
prunes, raisins				ufactured or		•	
grapes other	.2½c. 1b.	1%c.	216c.	mill stones : Grindstones, ii n	15 p.c.	Free.	15 p.c.
lives, green or prepared in bot-	17 <u>0</u> C. 10.	1,20.	Free.	ished or unan-	\$1.75 ton	10 p.c.	\$1.75
tles, jars or sim- ilar packages	25c. gal.	20 p.c.	Bree.	posts last blocks, wagon blocks			
wiserapes	15c. gal. 1c. lb	20 p.c. 20 p.c	Free.	stave bolts, our			
eaches ranges, le mons,	Ic. lb.	10 p.c.	10 c.c.	blocks and all			
fruit, shaddocks or nomelos	34c. 10	. jednosta. Vantais		hewn or sawed	20 n.a	Free	20 p.p.
addition thereto				Laths, per thou-	. 15c.	Free.	15e.
articles contain-	. 30 n c	ر در ایمان	٠	of iron or steel).		
ranges lemons, and limes, in		Co 4		not less than %		200	
ranges, lemons & limes in bulk	•••••	oc.cu.ft.	•••••	Less than % of an	1%C. 10.	ou p.c.	1 6-10¢.
per thousand		\$1.50	•••••	No. 12 wire gauge From 1 linch to 2 linches in length, and lighter than No. 12 and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge. Castor oil Cod liver oi	11/e. lb.	30 p.c.	1 8-10c
Doyes or Dar.		00	5.5	Less than % inch			

or less, per page age no packages exceeding 1½ cubic feet and not exceeding 2½ no packages exfeet, for each additional cubic foot or fraction.
In bulk, per thousand ...
In addition, upon the boxes or barrels ...
Orange peel and lemon peel, preserved or ran-..... \$1.50

2c,

4c.

8c.

Be:

rels.

Orange peel and lemon peel, preserved or candidd.
Citron or citron peel, preserved or candidd Pincapples.

Almonds,not shelled. 2c. lb. 30 p.c. 2c. lb. 20 p.c. 20 p.c. 2c. lb. 20 p.c. Free. ed to the state of 3c. 1b. Ge, 1b. 1c. lb. 20 p.c. 1½c. lb. 20 p.c.

11/4c. lb. 20 p.c. 5c. lb. 20 p.c. 5c. lb. 20 p.c. 25 p.c. kinds... Beef, mutton and pork Meats of all kinds. 2c. 1b. 20 p.c. 25 p.c. ments of all kinds,
prepared of preserved, not specially provided
for
Extract of ment,
h o t specially
provided for.
Fluid extract of
ment.
Lard
Country, live
Dressed
Tallow 20 p.c. 20 p.c. 25 p.c 35c. lb. 20 p.c. 25 p. 15c. lb. 20 p.c. 25 p.c. 2c. lb. 20 p.c. 25 p.c. 3c. lb. 2c. 8c. 5c. lb. 3c. 5c. 1c. lb. Free. 1c. Dressed
Tallow
Wool grease, including fegras, or brown wool or blown wood grease.
Chicory root, bunground.
Chicory root, bund or reasted, ground or other wise prepared, not specially provided for con prepared or man unctured, valued at not 1/c, 1b. 3c. 1b.

Free, 2c. unlued at not above & 12c. lb. Valued above 12c. 1b. and not above 35c. lb.... 3c, 1b. & 20 p.c. man ufactured,
not specially
provided for
Chocointe, valued
at 35c, ib, or less
Valued at exceeding 35c, ib. 2c. lb. 2c. 35 p.c. 2c. lb. 0c. lb. 31/2c. 31/4c.

A peculiar scientific experiment has been made with the famous engine \$70 of the New York Central Railroad at the shops at West Albany. Some months ago this large engine, which in the opinion of many well-informed rail-road men excels even the famous 999, was taken into the shops and complete ly overhauled. It was taken apart completely, and every part of the engine, from the massive driving wheels to the very smallest bolt and nut, was

Interesting Experiment.

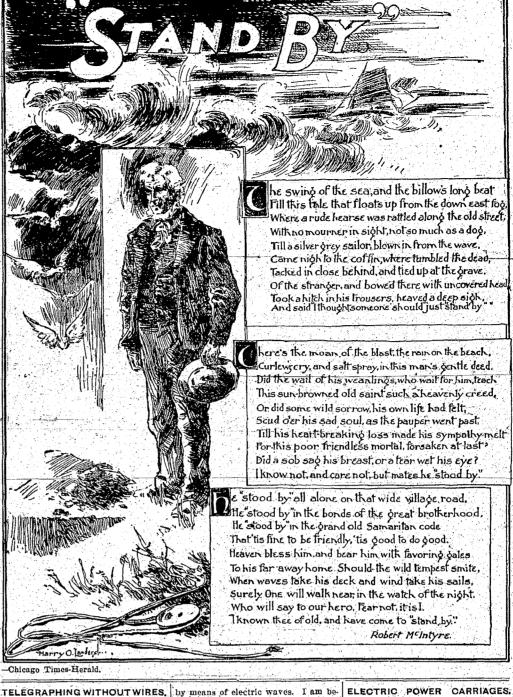
paint and white plgment, con-taining lead ... 2%c. lb. Olive oil 50c. gal.

separately weighed. The heavy por tions were weighed in the shops and the small parts were taken to a Waterie-pharmacy, where the were weighed on the pharmacist's scales. The greatest care was taken by the machinists under the direction of Master Mechanic Buchanan to see that the weighing was accurate. When every part of the engine and been weighed a

force of the best skilled mechanics was out at work to reassemble the engine When it was complete again it was put into active service. A short time ago the engine was taken back to the shops and mechanics were put to work dissecting it again Once more every part was weighed, The scales of the pharmacist was brought into service again. When every portion had been weighed the recwas compared with the former one

Then Master Mechanic Buchanan knew just how much the engine had lost in weight through the wear of a known amount of work. The records of the weights of the separate parts also showed which parts were subjected to the most wear. The test cost many hundreds of dol-

lars, but the New York Central was willing to spend the money in order that at might be able to know what parts of an engine wear out most quickly and in what ratio the several parts wear out. The exact figures have not been made public. There is no doubt that they will be interesting to mechanics and scientists.-Albany Express.



Hertzian Waves Are to Be Made to Do the Work.

To girdle the earth with telegraphy without the use of telegraph wires has been the dream of many an electrical inventor. As yet wireless telegraphy is in its infancy that will grow, however, and one day in the coming century the infant may become a giant that will bowl the world down the ringing

grooves of change. The latest scientist to plunge into the sea of wireless telegraphy is a young man named Marconi, who has recently evolved a system of telegraphy with out wires, which depends not on electro magnetic but on electrostatic effects. That is to say, the new system is based on Hertzian waves, which have a vibration of not less than 250,000,000 a second. His theory, and some success ful experiments he conducted, were re-cently discussed in Grit.

These Hertzian waves are to elec-These Hertzian waves are to electricity what the X rays are to visual perception; but unlike the X ray, they do not die out easily. They simply take hold of one end and shake into waves of an electric stream so infinitesimally small and keen that it would take the surf beating on the shares of cloud-

TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRES. by means of electric waves. I am be coming more convinced every day tha such communication can be based upon scientific principles which can be con-trolled at will."

THE TRAMP; HIS MARK.

How He Aids His Brother's Weary Footsteps Along Life's Pathway. The tramp who is a properly initiated member of his vast and ancient fraternity has a secret written language in which he can communicate with any of his brethren who may come along after him. This language, says the New York Journal, belong properly to the gypsies. It is of an unfathomable antiquity. It is modified to suit the exigencies of various countries, and in America has undergone great develop-ments. In England and America it is: to a considerable extent identical, but this country may affirm with pride that

its tramp can express a greater variety of meaning in hieroglypics. Some very important selections from the eign language are reproduced here. They are taken from a book entitled "A Parish on Wheels," by the Rev. J. Howard Swinstead, an English clergyman, who, after many years and much diplomacy has ingratiated himself with a few members of the tramp race.

ion means "This projected road is better than the other;" No. 2.

means "Good for food;" No. 4 mean

"Religious, but good on the whole;" No

5 means "No good;" No. 6 means "Spoilt

by too many calling;" No. 7 means "Likely to have you taken up;" No. 8

means "Dangerous, sure of being hand

ed to police;" No. 9 means "Doubtful;"

No. 10 means "Good:" No. 11 means

"Very good;" No. 12 means "Has given,

and will again; soft, lay it on thick;

Nothing can be added to this encomium

Cultivating the Widow

"Yes?"

ed."-Detroit Journal.

must miss him greatly."

New York Journal.

"Somebody must be cultivating the

"Anyway, her weeds have disappear

Occasionally Recailed. "Your husband died a year ago? You

"Not so much. His mother throws

cup at my head occasionally now."-

4

13

too many calling;"



AS STATIONS FOR AERIAL TELEGRAPHY WITHOUT WIRES WOULD APPEAR.

through space in straight lines, but, like light, they are capable of reflec-tion and refraction, and scientists have based their dreams of wireless telegraphy. With the fact that the Hertzian waves exhibit all the phenomena of light before them, the scientists have gone to work to construct instruments that will handle these waves as hellographs handle the rays of the sun.

But the great difficulty with Hertzian waves is that the waves will follow the curvature of the earth's surface. this respect they are related to the X rays, which, in fact, seem to be a sort of illuminated electricity. The point to overcome in telegraphing long distances without wires is to obtain sufficient elevation to overlap the curvature of the earth's surface, and to reduce to a minimum the earth's absorption of the electric current.

If the terrific impulse of these Hertzian waves is not overestimated, a sor of mountain telegraph might be estabished from Washington-territory-t Nicaragua, and, with a even to the lower part of Chili and Pat-

This may be an exaggeration, the fact remains that many scientists are so thoroughly convinced that the use of atmosphere and earth currents of electricity is practicable that they are working with might and main to bring about the desired end. In a recent interview Marconi said:

"I have long believed that instanta neous and simultaneous communication to an parts of the earth is possible No Longer a Novelty in the Great Cities of America. The horseless carriage—the kind op-

erated by electric power-is no longer considered a freak. It is now in prac-tical use. A few years from now it is possible that a horse will attract as much attention as did the first electric carriage. Even livery stable keepers admit that the horse must go. There is a motor vehicle which, on Sept. 11, 1896, made a five-mile run at the Kar-



NEW ELECTRIC MOTOR CARRIAGE.

ragansett Park races, in Providence, R. I., in eleven minutes and twenty-seven seconds. The average time per mile was two minutes seventeen seconds, and it covered the distance at the rate of a little more than twenty-six miles an hour, establishing a record for motor vehicles.

The handsoms and surreys in use are fitted with two one and one half horse power-motors, both attached to the front axle, one to each wheel, and driven independently. The coupe is furnished with two two-horse power motors. After fifteen minutes prac tice, say the manufacturers, a man who has never seen one before can operate one. They are fitted with pneumatic The cost of the vehicles be much more than the price of a horse and an old-style carriage, and the charging of the batteries will be inexpensive.

Police Arrested Goats Three goats were led into the city ourt room at Yonkers, N. Y., by tw policemen. Following them were their owners and three sympathizers who also own goats. Judge Kellogg was surprised and startled by the proces on, and the excitement in the room was increased when one of the long-baired animals began to bleat. The efforts of the officers to abate the noise were unavailing, and presently the other goats chimed in. They were finally taken to the police stables.

It was then learned that the men and oats were there on the complaint of a Mr. Gabriel, who lives on Park avenue He was about to start for business of Wednesday morning when he was met at the door by a large "Billy." He opened his silk umbrella and the great promptly butted a hole through it and landed Mr. Gabriel on his back. The wo other goats attacked him, and the cook had to come to the rescue with a rolling-pin. He then caused the arres of the animals and their owners. The Judge dismissed them all with a warm

Proving Her Case.

Mrs. Emerson (of Boston)—You shouldn't use slang, Susic. Your favorite old English authors do not count

Susie-Oh, yes, they do, mamma Don't you remember what Colley Cib-ber says about the youth that fired the Ephesian dome?—New York Trib-

Getting Acquainted. "May I kiss you?" "No, Mr. Simpson; I don't feel well acquainted."

pause.) "There, now do you feel well enough

acquainted?" "Yes, George."-Harlem Life,

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

The House Monday passed a bill amending the trunney law, which now requires children between the ages of 7 and 16 years to attend school at least four years to attend school at least four months each year, so that on the recommendation of the truant officer or super-intendent of schools children may be exempt during the last two years, if their labor is necessary for the support of the family. The special committee which is investigating charges of alleged discrimination by railroad companies in the matter of freight fates expects to commence examining witnesses Wednesday. Thus far a great mass of information has been obtained through correspondence.

Two years ago the general government

Two years ago the general government eded to the State all its interest in Mackceded to the State all its interest in Mackinuc Island on condition that it he maintained as a State park. Tuesday the Senate passed a bill re-transferring that portion known as Fort Mackinac on condition that it he regardsoned. The Senate also passed a bill making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the improvement of the park and another bill transferring to the general fund of the State the \$60,000 remaining in the St. Mary's fall ship canal fund. The passage of the last named bill disposes of the movement to appropriate the balance mentioned for the creation of amarine hospital at Sault Ste. Marie, The a marine hospital at Sault Ste. Marie. The House fought for several hours over a proposition to refer the bill prohibiting the working of convicts on contracts to a special committee, but without definite, result. The House has slaughtered the bill for the suppression of mob violence, which makes counties liable to persons injured by assaults committed within their

The time of the Senate Wednesday was largely occupied by some rather acrimo-pions discussion of the course of Gov. nions discussion of the course of Gov. Pringree. A bill was introduced requiring that in cases of vacancies occurring before or during the legislative session appointments to fill them must be made during such session, the object being to give the Senate a chance to either confirm or reject them. This is designed to prevent delay in the appointment of commissioner of labor. The House did nothing of importance. portance.

The long fight between the State Fish Commission and the commercial fishermen over pending legislation ended Thursday when a compromise bill was agreed upon ders who may, for the time being, be in arrears for dues.

The bill providing for the payment of a bounty of 1 cent a pound for Michigan beet sugar was signed Friday by Gov, Pingree. Land Commissioner Freuch, un-der whose supervision the provisions of the law will be carried out, has ordered a supply of beet sugar seed for the use of farmers who desire to experiment this ummer in the line of raising sugar beets summer in the line of raising sugar beets and free malysis of the beets will be made at the agricultural college, so that farmers may know if their soil will produce a paying article. A bill making imprisonment for life the penulty for attempting to wreck a train has been reported in the

· Stepped 1t Off.

It is a commonly accepted theory that a man steps three feet and many a tract of land has been "stepped off" instead of measured with a chain. In the West they obviate the difficulties of surveys by the land being divided into sections, but in Pennsylvania much of the property, especially in the moun-tains, must still be described by metes

and bounds. In one of the countles in Western Pennsylvania are two brothers, one of whom is tall and lank, the other short and fat. Many years ago they purchased a tract of mountain land calling for a mile square. They divided the labor of measuring it, one stepping off one side, the other the other side. Then they fenced it in and were perfectly satisfied until recently when suit was prought to recover a considerable tract of the land. Each brother swore that they knew the measurement to be right, and told how it had been done. Then, as the spectators saw the short logs of the one, scarcely long enough t each the floor when he sat in a chair and the elongated extremities of the other, there was a general laugh, in which the Judge and attorney joined. Upon surveying, it was found that one ne was a mile and a half long and the other only a little over half a mile.

A Policeman at Ninety-one Mankato, Minn., claims the oldest policeman in the world. His name is James Kelly and he has passed the 91st milestone. Kelly was born in Ireland and went to Minnesota at the age of 50. He killed a good many Indians during the various Sioux troubles and his bravery so impressed his fellow-townsmen that he was made a policeman at the age of 71. During all these years he has never lost a day on ac count of illness and has never been late. The same inexorable law governs his entire life, for he has never been known to take a drink or smoke a cigar. He is powerful to an extreme and there is not a man on the force who would dare match strength against him. Policeman Kelly is about 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighs 180 pounds.

In the Polar Regions.

Seal oil, when necessary to be stored, is buried in the ground in bags of skin. Meat is heaped upon the platforms built among the trees, which are peeled of bark, in order to keep bears from climbing up them. Little sticks with sharp points upward are buried in the ice to distract the attention of the bears from the provisions overhead. Another kind of storehouse is in the shape of a strong pen, the main sup-ports of which are standing trees, with hush and logs piled on the top to keep

The Singing Shad.

Along the coast of Florida and Geor. gia the musical notes of what the old fishermen call the "singing shad" are often heard. They differ from the common shad in being smaller, and also in the formation of their months Their singing is pleasant at first, but soon grows monotonous, owing to the fact that it is a constant repetition of the same sounds.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray

in: Mich., as second-class matter POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Republican State Ticket.

For Justice of Supreme Court, CHARLES D. LONG, OF INGHAM.

For Regents of State University, W. J. CAWKER, of LENAWEE, and C. D. LAWTON, of VAN BUREN.

THE ELECTION.

At the election, next Monday, we can see no reason why any Repub. lican should vote other than the straight party ticket. Headed by Judge Long, the peer of any man in Michigan as a jurist, a scholar, a gentleman, and one who has proven himself a hero, and one whose experience on the bench commends him to the prople, and he followed by the to the people, and he followed by the candidates for Regents, who have the with the usual experience of a farmer interest of our great University at boy, with such educational advantages heart, every man should be glad to give them unqualified endorsement by his vote.

The same is true in local matters The Republican ticket was selected from men especially qualified for the respective offices, and with the belief that they would transact the business of the municipality on business lines. There is no taint of political "Sop" of sympathy in any part of the ticket, and it commends itself to the judgment of every thinking man.

Vote the Republican ticket and VOTE IT STRAIGHT, and no mistake will be made.

There is no politics in the matte of the constitutional amendment, to be submitted to the people at the election next Monday, increasing the salary of the Attorney General. The resolution submitting the amend ment received the almost unanimous support of the members of the legis lature, regardless of political amliations. All realized that the increase of salary would be a saving to the state, as the increase requires the Attorney General to take up his res idence at Lansing, and devote his whole time to the duties of the office and attend to all cases. in which the state is interested, without employing other attorneys.

The April St. Nicholas covers a wide field in the interest of its boy and girl readers. The frontispiece is a picture of a puppy and a kitten "Chums," from a painting by J. H. Dolph. "The Lights that Guide in the Night," is the title of another of Lieutenant John M. Ellicott's articles, telling of lighthouses and beacon fires, that are so useful to the mariner. "The Horseshoe of Luck is a fairy story of the good old kind, by Rudolph F. Bunner. "Master Skylark," John Bennett's story of Shakspere's time, is full of romantic adventure, and the second instalment of Frances Curtenay Baylor's serial.

"Miss Niba Barrow," carries forward the interest in the tale. There are many timely verses and poems, including a little verse "Nanny and Jack," by the late H. C. Bunner. As usual, the pictures form an important feature in the number.

A Prominent Lawyer,

of Greenville, Ill., Mr. C. E. Cook, writes: "I have been troubled with billousness, sick headache, sour stomach, constipation, etc., for several years. I sought long and tried many remedies, but was disappointed until I tried your Syrup Pepsin. I can cheerfully recommend it to any suffering from above complaints." — For sale by L. Fournier.

Judge Items.

M. R. Smith is making a fine lot of shingles.

M. R. Smith was in Grayling last Saturday. Seth Smith has moved back on his

homestead.

Smith, Monday. Owen, Saturday.

that March lion gone?

M. R. Smith, Sunday.

a thing of the past.

spring in Crawford county. Miss Agres Smith is the belle of Judge. No flies on her.

on M. R. Smith, Sunday night.

of his wagon to a beautiful red. his fine black dog to Miss Agnes

C. B. Johnson had a lame horse last week. He called on the doctor, Chas-Johnson, and is able to drive him

For the benefit of our democratic their candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. He is a representative democrat, with the courage to Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin leads in immaintain his convictions, and cannot portance. 10 doses 10 cents. Reg-be charged with being a trickster, or ular sizes 50c and \$1,00. For sale by mountebank for votes. Any democrat who believes with him on the tariff question, can vote for him with the full assurance that they are in direct line with the traditions of their arty, and not following afterstrange

FOOTE THE RIGHT MAN

is Candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

SHORT HISTORY OF HIS CAREER.

ing the War with Mexico When Only 18 Years Old.—Moved to Michigan in 1854, Built a Home, Studied Law and Was Admitted to the Bar in 1863-Views on

Dan P. Foote, the National Demo cratic candidate for justice of the supreme court, was born in Oneida counabout 8 years old, his father removed to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and lo-cated upon a farm, where Mr. Foote as were afforded by the common schools oped section of New York.

Before he was 16 years of age, he enlisted in the regular army to serve during the war with Mexico, and was Fort Columbus, June 27, 1848. In September of that year he sailed from New Bedford in the bark Persia on a whaling voyage around Cape Horn; leaving the ship at Callo after about a year's experience as a whaleman. He remained a year in Peru, most of the time at the city of Lima, making short voyages up



and down the coast, and in 1850, re-turned to New York. He then shipped in the navy and was for some time schoolmaster aboard the receiving ship schoolmaster aboard the receiving ship North Carolian, at the Brooklyn navy yard, and later, was on the African station in the old sloop of war Jamestown, leaving her at Montevideo on account of ill health and returning to New York in the United States storeship Relief.

From that time to July, 1845, he continued to follow the sea. His last yow.

tinued to follow the sea. His last voyage was from San Francisco to Hong Kong, Canton and New York. In Octoage was from sain New York. In October, 1854, he came to Michigan, and that winter taught school in the township of Mundy, Genesse county, and the next spring settled upon a tract of timbered land in the township of Tittabawasse, Saginaw county, over a mile from any clearing or road, building without assistance the log house upon the land, in which he lived until he removed to the city of Saginaw in May, 1868.

which he lived until he removed to the city of Saginaw in May, 1866.

During the first three years he chopped, cleared and fenced over forty acres, doing all the work himself. After that he worked his farm in a moderate way, served as justice of the peace, school inspector, taught school winters, read law, nightle, relays days, and old. read law nights, rainy days and odd times, and was admitted to the bar in

acting labors of his profession.

acting labors of his profession.

He has been an uncompromising
Democrat of the Jackson, Tilden, Cleveland school, and has done much editorial work. On the promulgation of
the Chicago platform of 1896 he published a strong and vigorous letter condemning that declaration as un-Democratic, and giving his reasons why he
could not as a Democrat, support it

could not, as a Democrat, support it.

Politically, Mr. Foote believes in sound Politically, Mr. Foote believes in sound money, a tariff for revenue only, and an equal opportunity for every one without favor for any class or person, and looks upon the idea of making 50 cents worth of silver equal the accepted dollar of commerce and civilization as impossible as would be the attempt by law to make a bushel of oats equal in value and common estimation to a bushel of wheat. Recognizing the constitutional right, and approving the policy of raising a revenue by means of a tariff taxation upon imports, he denies the constitutional power of congress to levy a tariff tax having for its object and so framed to promote the advantage of favored individuals and classes at the expense of the masses.

expense of the masses. He holds that laws providing for such Charlie Johnson called on M. R.
Smith, Monday.

Geo. McMullen visited with G. F.
Owen, Saturday.

Fine Spring weather. Where is that March llon gone?

Mr. Gibson, of Lovells, called on M. R. Smith, Sunday.

No sleighing here anymore. It is a thing of the past.

No more running dogs after this spring in Crawford conty.

Miss Armes Smith, The Latter of the Miss Armes Smith and the spring of the past.

Miss Armes Smith that was can have butas lending directly accomplish and are expressly intended to accomplish, since otherwise they would afford no protection; for if they failed to give the protective class an advantage over the body of the community they would afford no protection to the class to be favored.

He is equally opposed to the schemes of the flat money and free silver men, as lending directly to repudiation, financial confusion and bankruptcy. Belleving it manifest that was can have buttaxation are as unconstitutional and as

Miss Agues Smith is the belle of ludge. No flies on her.

Frank Owen and Roy Waite called on M. R. Smith, Sunday night.

M. R. Smith has changed the color of his wagon to a beautiful red.

Mr. Gibson, of Lovell, presented his fine black dog to Miss Agnes Smith.

C. B. Juhnson had a lame horse last. ing it manifest that we can have bu he believes that the federal government should at once retire its legal tender, notes and withdraw from the banking business in which it is improvidently,

if not unconstitutionally, engaged,

eaders we give below a sketch of waged upon the lesser ills. We hav L. Fournier.

> A resolution was introduced in the Legislature, urging members of Congress from this State to oppose the order of President Cleveland, consol idating the Detroit and Indianapolis Pension offices,

It is a Curse.

Constipation is a curse, and afflicts too great a proportion of the American people. It robs men of their energy, woman of their beauty, children of their life and playfulness. Do you want relief? Then try Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsia as pleasant to take as pure Maple Syrup, and pleasing in its action. Ten doses, 10c, large sizes 50c and \$1,00, at L Fournier's.

Free wool has not made clothing cheaper-quality being considered-The price of an every day suit is les than in '92, but the quality is not so good. The Textile Mercury, a trade journal, published in the English city of Manchester, says: "There has been more shoddy used in American goods during the past year, than ever before, and more shoddy, mungo, and miscellaneous refuse has been con tained in the goods sent to the Unit ed States during '96 than have enter ed the United States in any twenty five-years prior thereto."

The Best Cough Remedy on Earth LUTHER, Mich., Feb. 8., '92.

C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich Dear Sir:—I am well acquainted with the merits of your White Wine of Tar Syrup. I have used it on sevor lar Syrub. I have used it on several occasions when very hoarse from public speaking and when suffering from sore throat. Our postmaster, Mr. Nichoson, had La Grippe, and it left him with a very bad cough, had spells of coughing every morning for an hour or more. I met him on the street three weeks ago, and recommended White Wine of Tar Syrup which he commenced taking, and to day he is a well man. A little girl here had coughed all winter, and no cure could he found. I asked he mother to get White Wine of Tar. She did so and in two weeks the child was cured. As you say, it is the cough remedy on earth. Pleas send me six bottles by express.

Yours most respectfully Rev. E. L. ODLE. Paster of M. E. Church

ELECTION NOTICE

State of Michigan .-- Department of State. LANSING, March 5th, 1897.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section ten of Article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, so as to proditors for the County of Kent.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan: That the following amendment to the constitu-tion of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby proposed and submitted to the People of this State, Article ten of said Constitution be shall receive no fees or perquisites amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10 The Board of Supervisors, or, in the county of Wayne shall not be competent for the Legislature to increase the salaries herein of County Auditors, shall have the exclusive power to prescribe and fix

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That said amendment shall be submitted.

day in April, in the year one thou-sand eight hundred and ninety-seven and that the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of the State at least twenty days prior to such election, and the said sheriffs shall be required to give notice to the several townships, the notice to the several townships, the same as for the election of Justices of the Supreme Court, and the said amendment shall be printed upon the official ballot used at such election as

provided by law, as follows:
"Amendment to the Constitution
to provide for a Board of Auditors for Kent County—Yes []; No []," All votes cast therefor shall be counted; canvassed and returned as for the election of a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. This joint resolution is ordered to

take immediate effect.

Filed February 19th, 1897.

In testimony whereof, I have here unto set my hand and af fixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lan-sing, the day and year first above written. WASHINGTON GARDNER,

Secretary of State

WANTED-FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible Wwomen to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary 8780 and expenses. Position perary 8780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-ad-manent. Reference. Enclose self-ad-

PUBLIC NOTICE!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The H. JOSEPH COMPANY will dissolve partnership April 25th., 1897. We are going to close

OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK

to settle up our affairs, and everything will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST.

We do not want to quote Prices, but call and see. It will be for

YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.

Remember that not a Dollars worth of Goods will be added to our stock. Take advantage of this great **● DISSOLUTION SALE.**

Firt come, first served.

This sale commences February 9th., and ends April 20th., and is for CASH ONLY.

H. JOSEPH COMPANY,

GRAYLING MICHIGAN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Michigan--Department of

LANSING, March 2d., 1897.

To the Sheriff of Crawford County,

Sin:—You are hereby notified that the Legislature of the State of Mich igan has passed a JOINT RESOLU-TION, of which I hereby certify that the following is a correct transcript of the engrossed copy now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article nine; of the constitution of this State. relative to the salary of the Attorney Cen-

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That an amendment to section one and article nine of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed to read as follows:
SECTION 1. The Governor shall

receive an annual salary of four thou-sand dollars; the judges of the circult court shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars and he shall reside during his term of office, in the city of Lansing, and in person attend to the duties of his office; the Secretary of State shall re-ceive an annual salary of eight hun-dred dollars: the State Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dol-lars: the Commissioner of the State Land Office shall receive an annual whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their office. It

the compensation for all services said amendment shall be submitted to the People of the State of Michigan and to adjust all claims to the People of the State of Michigan and the said and the People of the State of Michigan and the Michigan and Michiga rendered for, and to adjust all claims to the People of the State of Michiagainst their respective counties, and an at the next Spring Election, on against their respective counties, and kar as the text Spring Electric, or the sum so fixed or defined, shall be the first Monday in April, in the year subject to no appeal subject to no appeal.

And be it further resolved, That interty-seven, and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give noted to the people of this State at the election to be held on the first Monseveral counties of this State, the time prior to said election required by law, and the said sheriffs are hereby required to give the several notices required by law. Each person voting for said amendment shall have then provided by law, the words To the Electors of the Township of "Amendment to the constitution relative to the salary of the Attorney General—Yes," and each person vot-ing against said amendment shall have on his ballot in like manner.

Filed February 19th., 1897.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written. WASHINGTON GARDNER

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Medal and Diplome

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established House in Michigan. Saltressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Eldg, Chicago tional, Star Insurance Eldg, Chicago

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condi-tions of a certain mortgage made by Louis E. Parker and Francalia Farker, his wife, 180 Mary A. Westlake, dated August 22d. A. D. 189, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of September A. D., 1888, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 185, on whi h mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three huadred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents, and an attorney; fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law heaving been insistives.

and the series of the series o

fland, be the same more or less,
MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee,
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Jau24—13w

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William Woodburn, and Mary E. Woodburn, his wife, to Usry A. Westlake, dated June 12th A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of the reg.

ceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby gives that on Saturday, the seventeenth day of April A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the foremon, I shall sell at public auction, to the high-set bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place, where the Circuit Court for Craw ford County is holden. the promises described in said mortgage, or no much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the said mortgage, and the said mortgage, and the said mortgage, with the said mortgage as all those certain logsther with an atterney, and at wanty first dogsther than a said mortgage as all those certain described in said mortgage as all those certain the said mortgage as follows: The southwest quarter of the south east quarter, and southeast quarter of the south west quarter of section is west-quarter of section wenty-sig 289, township twenty-sight [38] north of Range three [3] west, containing cighty [60] acres more or less, except one square acre off the south west quarter of section want of the south man and the southeast quarter of the south was quarter of the south west quarter of set of said section.

on treast quarter to add section.

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee.
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
janvi.—13w

Notice of Meeting of Board of Registration.

Gravling. Notice is bereby given that a meet ing of the Board of Registration of the township of Grayling, will be held at the Town Hall, in said township, "Amendment to the constitution relative to the salary of Attorney General, —No." The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed and returns made as in general election of State officers.

This Joint Resotioniu is ordered to take immediate effect.

Filed February 19th, 1897. said, from nine o'clock in the fore-noon until one o'clock in the after have hereun to set my hand noon, and from three o'clock until and affixed the Great Seal five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.

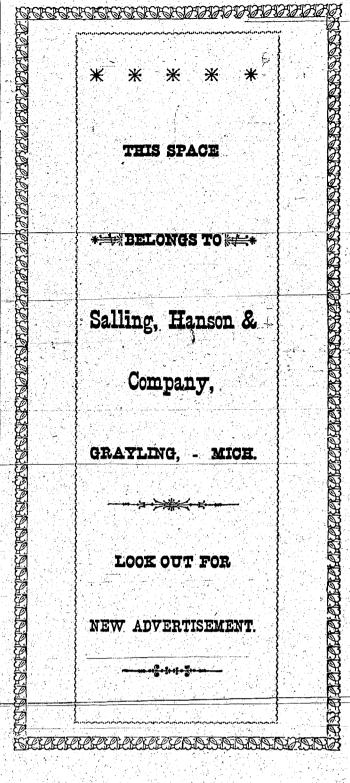
Duted this 15th day of March, A.

D. 1897.

By order of the township Board of

WM. G. MABSH.

FRANKLIN Cor. Plates and DETROIT. HOUSE MICH. H. H. JAMES & SON. Prop'ra.



*FRESH BULK

OYSTERS

ORANGES, and LEMONS.

-ALSO A FULL LINE OF-

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS. TABLETS, PENCILS, BOX PAPER, &c., at

J. W. SORENSON'S, Grayling, Michigan, ENGLERICHELENGE E



We will send you

"The Michigan Farmer"

"Crawford Avalanche" Both one year, for only

You can find no Agricultural paper that wil give you as much solid. ractical matter devoted to the farm as "The Michigan Farmer" with its twenty pages filled each week with articles from the most practical and uccessful farmers in the country.

The market reports are as complete and reliable as time and money an make them.

Send direct to "The Michigan Farmer," Detroit, Mich., for a free Sample Copy. Address all orders for subscription to the

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

-THE-WEEKLY INTER OCEAN. The Greatest Republican Paper of the West. IT is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs. The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature. It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer. Its Literary Columns are equal to those in the best magazines.

Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.

It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and ablost discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter theean, gives twelve pares of reading matter each week and being published in thicago is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Alighday Mounisins than any other paper. \$1.00 Price one pollar per year \$1.00

the best of their kind Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chienge Saturday is Registration Day.

Be sure and register next Saturday. Ask for prosperity, at Claygetts' Frank Owen, of Maple Forest, was

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest

Buy your Evaporated and Carnet

dicating the return of Spring.

nile this week, over 200 cords.

town one day last week. C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest

was in town last Friday. C. Z. Horton, of Frederic, was in

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove town ship, was in town last Friday.

C. Fautley, of Grove township, was

Bates & Co. are effering the choice est Teas and the best Coffees, it

The Gaylord papers state that one of Grayling's physicians will locate in that town. Who is be? Have you used Upper Crust Flour

MARRIED-On the 25th, iast, b Justice McElroy, Mr. James Gunning

ham and Miss Jennie Dart. The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, Is at Bates .

Co's. Prices guaranteed. Miss Venz Jones returned from her visit with friends in Bay City, last

Saturday evening.

If your subscription is due, come

year, IN ADVANCE. Do not forget to register next Sat urday, and on Monday to vote the

Republican ticket. Vote a straight ticket next Mon-

Eugene C. Kendrick will teach the Spring term of sehool, at Appenzell.

beginning the 12th. inst. Geo. L. Alexander returned from a

Surveyor Newman has been runson in Otsego county.

Grove township puts up but one

Wakeley will be returned.

turn F. F. Hoesli as Supervisor for another year.

The contest for Supervisor in South Branch lies between E. T.

the drive on, the South Branch the the names of Jay Allen and Oscar first of next week .- Ros. News.

Henry Funck and wife and daughter, of South Branch, were in town Office at this place, respectively.

was the guest of Rev. R. L. Cope, one day last week.

J. E. McKnight knows a good thing when he sees it, and so bought a Harrison wagon of Palmer, to be drawn by his bay team.

Miss Alice Culver will have her house repaired for occupancy, as soon as the carpenters can get ready for

Frederic will either return Chas Barber, or elect Wellington Batter-

Our mail is filled with congratulations over our recent appointment as Register of the U. S. Land Office We return thanks.

Grayling is deserted by a number of our lady teachers, but only for a

F. F. Hoesli and H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, were in town vesterday.

The Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Hanson, to inorrow (Friday) afternoon.

Wright's Compound Celery Nervine has no equal as a blood and nerve medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Hilborn, the tailor, has returned to the best town in Michigan, and opened his shop in the Hempstead building, two doors North of Myer's store.

D. S. Waldron, of South Branch was in town last Saturday. He returned from his visit with relatives in Western and Southern Michigan four weeks ago.

Mrs, J. C. Hanson went to Wes Branch, Tuesday, to attend the convention of the Home Missionary So cletys' of the M. E. Church, of the Bay City district.

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the berry speon, which she has had hand store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled somely engraved.—Otsego Co. News. with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2,00 to \$1.50.

Take Wright's Compound Celery Nervine for the blood. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. M. L. Staley went to Care last Saturday morning, for a short visit. She will ston at West Branch. on her return, to attend the Home Missionary Society Convention.

Mrs. Barbara Collins, widow of James Collins, formerly of Frederic, died March 15th, at Medina County Ohio. She will be well remembered by the pioneers of the county.

Tea Gowns, Dressing Sacks, Wrap pers, Street Suits and Children If not, why not. Sold by S. S. Clag Dresses, turned out at half price, for only two weeks, at Mrs. Meadow' Dress Making Parlors.

Mr. Failing, of Beaver Creek, ba his mill in running order, and is getting out some nice lumber. He will make a success of it, for he is built that way.

The tickets in Ball township are lead by Charles Kellogg and Wilson Mr. Kellogg's election to succeed him-

Wright's Compound Celery Nervine is the best Spring tonic. in and pay it. Only one dollar a For sale at Fournier's Drug Store

Maple Forest nominates Penj. Sher man on the Republican ticket, and P. M. Hoyt on the Union ticket. for Supervisor. Who can predict the result?

Beautiful dresses turned out for the coming two weeks, for only three dollars, to introduce Mrs. Hyndman's work, at Mis. Meadows' Dressmaking Parlors.

We are informed that five German business trip to Dayton, Ohio, Mongamilies will arrive here from Chicago, to locate on lands in this county. This is cheering news .-

A number of the young people of the village drove out to the residence Creek, headed by John Hanna for of Geo. E. Medealf, in Center Plains, Monday, and spent an enjoyable eve ning .- Ros. News.

> Thos. Oliver, a former railroad mploye-here, has been made manager of the R. R. yards at Terre Haute, Ind., where his family expect soon to join him.

C. L. Brown informs has great prospects for a grist mill here. Just what is needed. Let every citizen use all his influence in aiding Mr. Brown in securing this needed industry. - Ros. News.

Last Friday, President McKinley The Leline brothers expect to start sent to the Senate for confirmation, Palmer, for Receiver of Public Monev. and Register of the U. S. Land

are en-route for Rescommon. They ire driving through, and will locate n Gerrish township. We are informed that there are seven families in all. -Ros. News.

Waltron Love, of Center Plains, brother of A. J. Love, of this place, will move to Virginia, next week, it company with W. G. Marsh. He is a nioneer of Crawford County, and where he has so long resided.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair, ·DR:



A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free onia, Alum or any other a 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Dr. Ellis, the Grayling Dentist, is n Lewiston, and will return April 8th, to remain.

The big mill had a little rest Tues lay, by the breaking of a shieve at the foot of the logway. Stopped just long enough for the boys to clean ur.

Our type got mixed last week, and made a mistake in naming the republican township, committee. It should have read: Thos. A. Carney, M. A. Bates, and Geo. S. Dyer. We did not intend to rob Mr. Carney of the honor, and know that his republicanism is of the stalwart sort, and that he will accent our andlogy.

A Life for 50 Cents. Many people have been cured of diseases by taking a 50 cent bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure.-L

In our last weeks item, referring to the W. R. C. surprise on Ex-Pres ident Mrs. Geo. Forbush, we forgot to mention that the ladies presented Mrs. Forbush with a handsome silver

Have You had the ! rip? If you have, you probably need a pliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs, and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease. L. Fournier.

Heory Flanigan is an old vet., who has worked in this section for some years, when his health would permit He was made glad last week by re ceiving a certificate for his pension long delayed, but which gives him over three hundred dollars for a starter. He will return to his home in Washtenaw County.

A Word to Physicians.

Do you know that many broad Honey and Tar Cough Syrun in thei They have found no rem edy that gave as satisfactory re sults for all throat and lung com plaints as this great cough medicine

Miss Josephine B. Jones has engaged Miss M. Coolrige, of Detroit, as the 10th of each mouth, remaining trimmer for the season. Miss Coolrige comes with the best of recom- ley. Hickey for Supervisor. We predict mendations and is without a doubt one of the best trimmers that has ever been in this locality.

Working Women's Home Asso

ciation. 21 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill. Jan. 11., 1896.

ciation used Foley's Honey and Tar arrange the same. It has always been a favorite, for while its taste is not at all unpleas ant its effects are very beneficial. has never yet disappointed us. Wishing you all possible success, sincerely yours, Laura G. Fixen, Business Maniger. - L. Fournier.

Mother Goose and Uncle Sam, drew full house at the Presbyterian ence were well pleased with the en- fire to the barp with his pipe. tertainment, which added a nice sum to the treasury of the V. P. S.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for

duts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt guaranteed to give perfect satisfac-tion, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Four-nier, drug gist.

The AVALANCHE regrets to an iounce the fact that Wm. G. Marsh has sold his property here, and will remove to Virginia next week. Mr. Marsh was one of the pioneers of the county, having come here with his fathers family in his childhood, and has grown up in the community, ever growing in influence and in the regard of our people. He will locate on the James River, southeast of A number of families from Ohio Richmond, near Malvern Hill, a loca ity well known to many of our old soldiers in this place. The Ava-LANCHE will follow him to his new home, and with his many friends wish all prosperity to him and his family, in their new location.

Old People. Old people who require medicineto regulate the bowels and kidneys will in connection with this article there find the true remedy in Electric Bit-iers. This medicine does not stim-ile reproduction of the message plate and contains no whiskey nor other intexicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mild on the tomach and bowels, adding strenght ter's "Campaigning with Grant" reand tone to the organ, thereby aiding lates a number, of new anecdotes nature in the performance of the function. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug "Hugh Wynne," introduces the pic-

Proposals Wanted.

Sealed proposals will be received until Thursday, April 15th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the erection of an Opera House and Masonic Hall, three stories in height, in the village of Grayling. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Craw-ford County Treasurer. The committee reserves the right to reject

any or all bids.

By order of Building Committee. JOHN C. HANSON, Sec. Dated April 1st, 1897.

AT THE STORE OF

S. S. CLAGGETT

WHERE YOU WILL FIND

everything new and up to date. A new stock of Goods at Popular Prices.

Our aim is to please Everybody, and we have selected a Stock to suit all. You will find the latest designs in DRESS GOODS.

WASH GOODS of every description. LINENS, HOSIERY. UNDERWEAR. RIBBONS, NOTIONS.

LACES, TRIMMINGS. EMBROIDERIES, LACE CURTAINS.

> BED SPREADS. Ladies' Wrappers and Shirt Waists.

We sell the BEST Fifty Cent Corset on Earth!

Also a full line of the latest styles in MENS', LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES.

Our Grocery Department is Stocked with the best TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, EXTRACTS, LARD, FLOUR Smoked Meats, Etc., that Money can buy.

Visit Our STORE for Bargains.

S.S.CLAGGETT. GRAYLING, -MICHIGAN

Wood for Sale.

1 wish to dispose of my entire stock

can be seen in my yard, on Ogemaw

The Democrats taught the Repub-

licans a lesson at the village elec

tion Monday, by showing them that

the stay-at-home policy is not their

way. They did not put up any ticket

but on the strength of the light vote

being polied, tried to win the office

of President on the quiet, and they

came near doing it too, as there was

only three votes difference. Next

time there is an election the Repub-

licans will, in all probabilty, he on their guard.—Ros. News.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town exclaim

The Mackinaw Givision of the M.

C. li. R. has for many years been a

feet of logs.-Alpena Pieneer.

A Horrible Rasirond Accident

Is a daily chronicle in our papers

For the past two weeks the Macki

Eggs For Sale.

Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rock

GEO. COMER, Grayling, Mich.

life from the enect

W.B. FLYNN. Dentist WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling for three days. Office with Dr. Ins.

The lovers of sport bave organized Rod and Gun Club, and will meet for the election of officers and adoption of constitution and by-laws, at the Town Hall, next Monday evening. Messrs. Cope. Carney and Mc-Our Working Women's Home Asso- Cormick comprise the committee to

> For Rent or Sale The Benson dwelling on Cedar street. Good location for a Milliner. For terms, ect., inquire of

S. HEMPSTEAD.

What are supposed to he human ed the other day: "My wile has been bones were found in the smoldering of Dyspepsia, Liver complaint and Church, last Thursday evening, and embers of the Shaefer barn, burned Ludigestion. Her case battled the the "Goslings" were all there. The at Cheboygan on Tuesday night of skill of our best plays claus. After using three packages of bacon's ter-ery aing for the nerves she is almost little ones were well drilled in both last week. They are thought to be music and recitation, and the audi- those of a drunken tramp, who set ery hing for the nerves one is almost entitlely well." Leep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at

Something to Depend On Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm trial package free. Large sizes of Jones & ron. Cowden. Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and Rheum, I ever Sores, Tetter Chapped her case grew so serious that physical contributor of pine logs, and claims at cowden and Pana could do there is along that line and tributary nothing for her. It seemed to develope into hasty c nsumption. Hav: thereto a considerable supply available for some years yet. Last year store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of 000,000 feet of logs, as compared with all she began to get better from first 139,000,000 feet in 1895. From 1886 dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's to 1896 inclusive, there has been New Discovery for Consuption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. rial bottles at L. Fournier,s Drug store.

also the death of some dear triend who had died with consumption The April Century is a "Grant Me whereas, if he or she had taken Otto morial Number, "signalizing the dedication of General Grant's tomb. General Horace Porter, who was president of the citizens' association that raised the money for this magcificent memorial, and who will detificent memorial, and who will de-liver the oration at the dedication, Large sizes 50c and 25c. contributes an article descriptive of the tomb and of its building. In "A Blue and Gray Friendship" John R. naw division of the Michigan Con Proctor tells of the esteem and affectral has been doing a heavy freight tion General Buckner and General business. It is principally flour and copper from across the straits, going Grant held each other for years, and east. They are running six extra trains a day, and are unable to clear the vards at Mackinaw City. It is the heaviest freight business from Grant, while on his deathbed, wrote across the straits in the history of to General Buckner. General Porthe road .- Alpena Pioneer. about his chief, and tells of President Lincoln's first visit to the front. The \$1.00 per 13. Rose Combed Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13 Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.50 other articles give the usual variety to the number. Dr. Mitchell's novel These eggs are from pure bred fowls. turesque figure of Major John Andre, bought of Jas. A. Tucker, of Concord Mich., one of the best pure poultr and gives a glimpse of Washington in breeders in the state, having wor headquarters. over 200 regular and special prizes at the largest shows in Michigan thi

Public Notice,

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendents of the Poor, from the physicians of Crawford County, until April 10th, 1897, for the treatment (including medicine) of the County Poor, for the ensuing year. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

P. AEBLI, SEC'Y.

SO IS THE TIME TO TAKE Wright's Compound Celery Nervine!

The Great Blood and Nerve Tonic.

The Best Preventative and Cure Known For All Disorders Arising From Impure Blood.

THE DRUGGIST

DENTAL SURGEON.

DEFICE, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlor

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GUING NORTH.

Blackina w Express, Dailyoxcept Sun day; arrives av Mackinaw. 8:00 P. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:15 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 3:85 A. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation GOING SOUTH.

of wood, at once. I will sell and de-liver the same at 75 cents per cord, etther Jack Pine or Tamarack. Wood 2:15 P. M. Detroit. Express. arrives at Bay
City, 5:36 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P.M.
135 A. M. New York Express. Daily, arrives
Bay City 3:30 A. M. Detroit, 11:10A.M.
2:25 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at
Bay City 3:30 P. M.
Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 0:30 A. M.
Ar. 2:05 P. M.

O. W.RUGGLES,

GEN. PASS. AGENT. W. CANFIRLD, Local Ticket Agt, Grayling.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS. AT A SESSION of the Probate Court for said Sounty, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

In the matter of the estate of Helen May On reading and filing the perition, duly version of the Seymour, guardian of soid miling raying that he may be authorized, empower and licensed to sell at private sale certain restate described in said petition, to pay expesse and charges, or invest the proceeds there Theretore vir soonbears, that floriday, the Seymour resonance, the Seymour resonance, the Seymour resonance is the Seymour resonance of t

why the prayes of the presents.

And its further ordered, that said petitions granted,

And the persons interested in an advance of the persons interested in an advance of the persons of

STATE OF MIGHIGAN, SS.
County of Crawford.
An assayon of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

In the matter of the estate of Margrethe On reading and filing the petition, duly ver ed, of Frank Michelson, a son of said decease raying that Nels Michelson, or some other su

e, way the prayer of the periods of the egrathed:
And it is further ordered, that said petitione in notice to the persons interested in said state, of the pendency of said petition, and the earning thereof, by causing a copy of this order ob e published in the Crawford Avalanche, newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the care of Hess Houses, Hydrants, etc., will be To the Sheriff of the County of Crawreceived by the Township Clerk the Township of Grayling, up to April 10th, 1897. Conditions of contract same as those of past two years. Copy of contract may be seen at the Clerk's office. The Township Board reserves the right to reject any or all April next, the following officers are

March, 1897.
By order of the Township Board.
WM, G, MATCH, Township Clerk.

Dated at Grayling the 15th day of

Franklin House MICH. Cor. Bates and Larned siz. Very central. Elevator service, steam heat, electric lights, tile floors, etc. Raise \$1.50 to \$2 perday, H.H. James & Bons, Props.

established house in Michigan. Sal. established house in Michigan. Sal ary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-ad-manent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago tional, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago tional, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago Feb. 4, '97. SECRETARY OF STATE.

MESTR

MUNSON

Best Writing Machine.



The Highest Grade Standard of Excellence. Controlled by no Trust.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Interchangeable Steel Type Wheel. Light swinging Carriage. Steel Crossing Plate.

The most speedy; easy to operate. Simple in Construction. Especially guaranteed by us in writting for five years, from date of

Address for particulars THE MUNSON TYPE WRITER CO. IANUFACTURERS, 240-244 West Lake Street, CHICAGO, I

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH.

March 27th 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has illed notice of his intention or mast final proof in support of his claim, and an arrange of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the SW4, and the NW4 of the SE4 of Sec. 12. Town 25. N. R. 3 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. T. Waldron, Henry Funck, S. C. Briggs, Ira J. Sewall, all of Pere Chency, Michardt 1981. JOS. PATTERSON, RI

WEST BRANCH

Now Ready for Immediate Effect

Will have ready from May 15th to une 15th, all kinds of Vegetable Plants at 10 to 15 cents per doz. or 5 cents per box. Also bedding plants for flowers or follage, at the tollowing pr ces per dozen: Gerani-ums, 25 to 50 cents; Pansies, 10 to 25;

LOTTIE WILLOBEE, Florist. West Branch, Michigan.

State of Michigan-Office of the Secretary of State.

LANSING, January 30, 1897: ford;

Sin:-You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the first Monday of

to be elected, viz:. A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Charles D. Long, whose term of office expires December 31, 1897, also two Regents of the University of Michigan, in place of Levi L. Barbour and William J. Cocker. whose

unto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the [L. S.] State of Michigan, at Lan-

sing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,

SPECIAL SALES, EVERY DAY!

FOR SALE BY LUCIEN FOURNIER,

DR. J. A. ELLIS



GRAYLING, MICH.

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Public Notice.

i. Present. Hon. John J. Coventry. Judge of Probate.

JOHN J. COVENTRY.
JUDGE OF PROBATE

Public Notice.

hauled over this road 1.829,774,000 n. Present, Hon, John J. Coventry, Judge of Probate:

Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered fifth day of April next, attended the fifth day of April next, attended to non, be assigned for the hearing of a lid per time, and that the heart law of said decreased and all other persons interested in said estate or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fotaniers, sole and the persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court the law of Grayling and show cause, if any there agent and get a trial bottle free.

JOHN J. COVENTRY, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Public Notice.

WANTED-FAITHFUL MEN OR WANTED-FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible

or Combine.

Standard Key Board, 90 Characters.

Notice of Publication.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

GREEN HOUSE

Geraniums at 5 to 25 cents each. Fuchsias at same price. Ivy Geraninms at 10 to 25 cents each. Hardy plants at the following prices: Hy-drangia Grandiflora, 15 c, 2 year old 50 cents; Clematis Paniculata grows 20 feet in a season, very hardy, 10 cts each. Any other plants at catalogue

Fever Ferns, 10: Colens, 25; Verbenas, 25: Golden Feather, 15. Seeds or plants sent by mail; write

ELECTION NOTICE.

terms of office expire Dec. 31, 1897. In testimony whereof, I have here-

Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's

in town last Saturday. Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Clag-

was in town Tuesday.

Fruits, at Bates & Cos. Robins and Bluebirds, are here, in

Men's Plush Caps, 39 cepts to close them out, at Claggett's. F. R. Heckrow has cut up bls woo

J. E. Ryno, of Lewiston, was in

town, last Friday.

in town, last Friday.

for 3 cents per pound, at Geo. W Comer's. It makes hens lay.

day. Mugwumps should be given a

ning out a tract of land for R. Han- Ros. News. There is but one ticket in Beaver

ticket for next Monday. Supervisor The township of Blaine will re-

Waldron and F. P. Richardson. Wm. B. Covert came home from Alma, last Saturday, for a week's

Rev. E. B. Bancroft, who is traveling in the interest of Albion College,

FOR SALE OR RENT-The Ingerson dwelling and barn, on Michigan will be missed from the neighborhood Avenue. For terms, enquire at L. Fournier's Drng Store.

son as Supervisor. Both sides seem confident of success.

week. Misses Stark, Starr and Vorhees have gone home, and Misses Hall and Coventry are rusticating at the hone of Judge Coventry in

EGISLATION and associated business effort are making considerable progress of late in the matter of fighting the evil long known as "the bucket shops." Within a single week a Southern State Senate has declared war on the cotton gambling ex changes of this character, and a West ern Legislature has brought up a bill to abolish those purporting to deal in grain, mining stocks, and the like. Orig-dually, these institutions were devised to meet the requirements of speculat ors who wished to operate on fractional lots of stock and objected to paying the difference in prices charged at legiti-mate exchanges. With an abuse of a system inherently victous, however, these places have so far deteriorated that police raids have become frequent, and the principal features of attraction have been those present in any pool-room where betting is done on some event or calculation. It has become a saying, resulting from bitter ence, that the only way to "beat a buck et shop" nowadays is to stay away

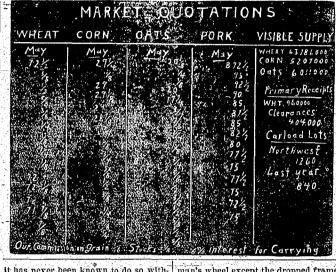
The countryman is a type of cus tomer who not only haunts the bucket shops once he gets into their clutches, but who is reached in manifold ways through letters and advertisements. He often goes on the theory that because no wheat or hogs were raised in his township there are none in the world, This man has been buying on a falling market for years, and has nothing to show for it but experience. The glowing tables of profit calculations dazzle the unwary at a distance, and fortunes are accumulated by clever sharpers who lead their victims on, reporting a profit very rarely, but great prospects always. Only the other day a man in Iowa, who had been dealing with a bucket shop firm for many months, was made aware, by a misdirected letter from the firm, of the fact that he was being hoodwinked and cheated regularly, the letter showing that there was neither system nor honesty to al-leged dealings in stocks. These fas-cinating schemes are depicted in glowing colors and a man may about as well throw his money away as invest in

More than 200 bucket shops have been known to be in operation in Chicago at one time, some run upon a plan where expenses were tremendously heavy, others on the mere cost of telegraph ticker, some printed slips, a blackboard and a pot of chalk. They blackboard and a por of chalk. They are usually located off a corner or alley, and as closely as possible within the affixed to the wall. One chronicles the fluctuations of gas, tobacco, gold, silver and railroad stocks, the other deals with local quotations on grain. One ticker purports to beat out what Wall is doing; the tape of the other, it is claimed, furnishes the same information as to city grain deals that a privileged member of the real Board his patron are of the opinion that a pays \$2,500 to read. A boy who has learned to decipher the tape chalks up these quotations, and the game is open. The victims are always prompt. They are on hand for the first tick of the ticker, and the comfortable room, easy chairs and congenial company draw a crowd thoroughly mixed, many of whom imagine they are really doing

The method of operation is very sim-Almost any margin will be ac cepted, and the smaller the margin the greater the risk. An investor, believing that he understands the market in The bucket shop at say, \$10. once takes one eighth of 1 per cent.
out of this as a fee. If the margin
is 1 per cent, the customer loses his when the market goes agains him three-quarters of 1 per cent. On the other hand, a change of 11/4 per cent in his favor is necessary for him to make 1 per cent, profit. The odds are always against the customer and In favor of the operator. It is estimated that at the present time there are be-tween 6,000 and 7,000 bucket shops in the country, and numerous towns of 5,000 inhabitants boast one or more of these institutions. Those that are operated on a large scale have large ex-In addition to suitable office they have an endless number of private wires, and spend large sums of money in sensational advertising. Brokers who really execute orders cannot compete against such prodigal methods tisements, any one can make money a speculating. Having received the "tip," he proceeds to invest. After the public have been let in, the various branches report to headquarters, and the latter finds, for instance, that he is 20,000 shares long on a certain stock on 2 per cent. margin. The next move is to sell the stock down 2 per cent. on the floor of the stock exchange, and pocke the \$40,000 margins. Under the bucket shop system these transactions are not made in the market; they are simply so many bets, with substantial odds against the public, who place their

"Bring in your money; we'll show you how to run it up-you keep watch-ing the blackboard for amusement," is the way the glib city bucket-shop pro prietor puts it. Then he tells you to "pyramid." This is a modern term, expressing the idea of building up an enormous fortune-from small begin-nings. They represent that with \$50 you buy 5,000 hushels of grain on 1cent margin. When the market advances 11/2 cents, showing a net profit of \$50, buy 5,000 hushels more. An advance of another 11/2 cents will show a further profit of \$100, with which buy 10,000 bushels, and so on, till, starting with 5,000 bushels, an advance of 9 cents a bushel will make a net profit of \$12,750. This is a fascinating proposition, but it shrinks somewhat before the fundamental fact in trading, that when a market rises slowly nine points,

money at the mercy of bucket-shop pro



out a temporary "break" which would wipe out the pyramider instantly. If it avoids a "break" it does so by a rise plan. The demand for chainless wheels so fast that it would be impossible to make sales, and subsequent purchases

in time to keep pace with the rise.
All of these bucket shops, "clock
games," with fictitious quotations and imaginary deals, and investment lotter ies, are catered to by men and boys who keep the places full, groups re placing groups as fast as the mone gives out.

There are several types of the bucketshop speculator. There is the clerk who leaves his work for a few minutes, dashes in, leaves his week's salary in the bucket-shop in the belief that he has a chance to double it. There is the young man just inoculated with the fe ver, the old broken-down speculator who once dealt in 100,000 bushels of wheat, but owing to the strength of the game he is now forced to be content with 1,000, which a ten-dollar bill wil margin seven-eighths of 1 per cent. He has a bucket-shop face. It, is pale, drawn and bloodless. He has been buffeted by ill fortune until his blood and marrow are gone, and he has about as much energy as a mummy. He

Another type is the middle-aged man who has had many ups and downs He has been in many kinds of business and usually failed. He knows a thing or two about speculation and he is ways waiting for the best of it. shadow of the headquarters of the hangs over the ticker and absorbs the Board of Trade: Two-blackboards are information it conveys. He is premainformation it conveys. He is prema-turely gray; seedy and tacitum. If he has a fancy for stocks he watches them like a hawk and at the first sign o weakness or strength he is ready to sell or buy ten shares. But the bucket-shop crushes him. No new orders will stock will fluctuate over a wide range in a short time the bucket-shop will no

> and she is a regular victim of bucket shops. There are said to be three buck et-shops in Chicago that are surported solely by women.

BICYCLE NOVELTIES

of Queer Designs and Chainless Machine.

At the recent cycle show held in London several novelties in bicycle construction were exhibited. The fron driving bantam wheel which was

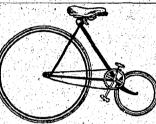


A FRONT-DRIVING SAFETY.

shown excited universal comment, and expert riders believe that it will prove

The change in the method of propulsion does away with the chain. The woman's wheel is called the bantamette, but differs in no respect from the lar favor -- New York Sur

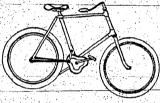
man's wheel except the dropped frame The wheel is a sort of reproduction of the old ordinary blcycle on a reduced this year should make the bantam pop



A NEW TRIANGULAR MODEL.

ular. Alexander Schwalback, the well known Brooklyn rider, possesses the only bicycle of this make in this coun-

There is every indication that some decided novelties in bicycle construc tion will be exhibited at the annual cycle show to be held in New York City next month. A New England firm has produced a model with a triangular frame for the '97 market which will



A NEW CHAINLESS DEVICE prove a decided innovation. The con-

struction is decidedly novel. The demand for chainless bicycles has resulted in the creation of various devices for the manufacture of type of wheel this year. A peculiar idea is the cam action bicycle. This machine is chainless, and a clover-leaf-The new woman is daft on gambling shaped crank wheel actuates two con necting rods, which will give three rev



NOVEL LIGHT-WEIGHT BICYCLE. olutions of the driving wheel for each full turn of the pedals. This bicycle is ure to excite considerable interes

mong the chainless cranks. In Europe wheelmen devote little at tention to the reduction of weight in bicycles, but the prospectus of a bicycle recently made in Denmark shows that a road machine weighing eleven pounds has been built. The frame is construct ed on the cantilever principle, and consists of twenty-one perfect triangles This idea is hardly likely to gain popu

PRINCESS ALICE AND HER ROYAL HUSBAND.



RINCESS ALICE, who recently wedded with Prince Fabrizio Massimo at Venice, is the daughter of Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne. Her union with the Italian prince, it is believed, will not weaken her father's prestige. Carlism has been growing in Spain of late and is said to be as strong as the republicanism of the sunsy land. The marriage cerentony was performed first by the mayor of the fown and secondly by the Cardinal Sarto in his private chapel. The Emperor, Francis Joseph and several members of the royal family of Austria sent the bride many beautiful presents. An apostolic benediction on the union was sent by the pope. Princess Alice, although her father is a royal outlaw, has as good blood—if royally improves the quality—as anybody in Europe. She brings a dowry of \$500,000 to her newly wedded husband.

Drifting Monsters from the Arctics Alarm Sea Captains,

If the sharps of the sea are to be be eved, 1897 will go down in history as ne of the greatest years for leebergs n modern times. Many dangerous ergs have been reported.

BIG BERG SEASON.

The winter of 180 was a famous sea son for bergs, as one vessel passed fifty within a radius of 200 miles. The bergs of that year, however, were not dangerous, being soft and badly cut up by the action of the sea. The year of 1856 was the most famous of them all for the floating mountains, and scores vessels were sent to the bottom by running into them during the heavy fogs which make navigation off the Banks so dangerous at all times.

Few skippers, who have seen scores and scores of bergs, know that these nonsters are hundreds, and, perhaps, thousands of years old. The inception birth and growth of an iceberg is one of the most curious freaks of nature, and much about them is still an unexplained science.

Prisoner Who Has Been Dead in the Eyes of the Law Since 1865.

Through the clemency of former Gov

Morton there will emerge from prison

walls into freedom next spring a man

who has suffered a living death for

more than thirty-one years. The first

thought that naturally comes is that this man will be almost overcome with

joy at the prospect of his release. But on second thought grave doubt arises

as to whether this unfortunate man

will be even as content as be must have

learned to be in prison when he is again

out in the world, free to go where he pleases. He himself probably has no

such doubt now, but it is much to be

feared that when the prison doors have

closed behind him he will realize what

At the age of 66 years he will be

utterly alone in the world, without re-

sources, without the physical strength to make his way through what little of

life may remain to him. She that was

of another, for he was legally dead

when the life sentence had been im-

posed upon him, and she exercised her

right to marry again; those who were

his friends, all those years ago, are

dead or scattered through the world.

He will be a stranger among strangers.

There is none to whom he can turn for

sympathy, for ald, or even for the op-

portunity of making a living. Moreover, there will come to him, as never before,

perhaps, the realization that his life.

might have held, has all but passed

way. Gov. Morton, before the expiration of

his term, commuted the life sentence

of George E. Gordon, now in Danne-mora prison, to fifty-two years, so that

he will be released on May 8 next, the time off for good behavior being al-

lowed. Gordon was sentenced in this

city in 1866 to life imprisonment, after

conviction of the murder of a stock

lrover by the name of Thompson in the

West Albany cattle yards. Gordon was

resident of Greenbush and was 35

The application for pardon has been on file in the executive chamber for twenty years and was signed by some

of the most prominent people and pub-

don is at present the prison librarian

at Danniemora, and his good conduct during his long confinement, together with the fact that he has always con-

tended that he did not commit the

crime, led to the Governor's favorable

action on the application for clemency.

Under the law at that time a person charged with murder could not testify

in his own behalf, but he then declared

his innocence. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, considered

Gordon's wife has married again .-

Callers and Office-Seekers.

Ex-President Harrison gives a most interesting pen picture of "A Day with

the President at His Desk," in the La-

dies' Home Journal. The article is unique, as being the first written by a

President of life in the White House, and in describing the routine of a Chief

Executive. A feature that he treats

with directness relates to the Presi-

dent's interruptions from callers and

office-seekers. "It is a rare good for-tune," he writes, "during the early

months of an administration of the

President gets one wholly uninterrupt-

ed hour at his desk each day. The Pres-

edut's time is so broken into bits that

he is often driven to late night work,

when preparing a message or other

paper requiring unbroken attention. Thoughtlessness is the root of all this. I only want five minutes; and if he

vere the only one it could be spared

out his double is at his heels, and the

argent public business is postponed or

done at night with a jaded mind. It may be said that untimely visitors

should; but thoughtfulness on their

part would be a cure without a smart."

Regarding the office-seekers' persistency in having personal interviews with the

hat they advance their cause but little,

if at all. "But the feeling that some

thing is or may be gained by a personal interview prevails, and for the first

car and a half of an administration

the President spends from four to six hours of each day talking about things

he will not have to act upon for months, while the things that ought to be done

presently are hurtfully postponed.
"If the President could make up and

oublish an appointment docket, and no-

tify all persons having anything to say in a particular case to 'draw near' on a

ixed day, it would result in a great say

ing of time all around, and a great say

ng of money to the applicants, who

ould remain at home until summoned

to appear. No papers should be received

after the submission of the case, and

motions for a rehearing and for a new trial should be barred."

Extracting Gold.

A process of extracting gold by which

very particle of the metal in the ore

s recovered is stated to be in success

s then put into a closed chamber, sub-

ected to the heat of a furnace, to the

action of water and of hydrogen gas. This eliminated sulphur and reduces

all oxides to the metallic state. After being heated, the material is suddenly

cooled by jets of water-an operation several times till th

crumbles to powder at the touch of the

anger. It is then thrown into a tank

and the gold is separated by washing;

-Chicago Tribune.

Cold

ful operation in West Australia. It called the ore atomic process. Gold quartz is crushed into small lumps and

be excluded, and so they

General Harrison asserts

strong.

Albany Express.

lic officials in Rensselaer County.

years of age when convicted.

the opportunities which it

wife, if she still lives, is the wife

it is impossible for to realize now.

Greenland is the home of nearly all the leebergs which terrorize the officers of transatiantic vessels, as those form ed further north rarely break loose from their icy moorings. Nearly the whole island of Greenland is covered with an immense sea of ice many thousands of feet thick, commonly called an ice car The snows of each year, falling on this great field of ice, are slowly absorbed idding to the thickness and solidity of the ice cap and exerting a tremendous pressure on the solid mass. Wherever the country slopes toward the coas here is an imperceptible movement of the mass, so slow that it can hardly be



ecognized from year to year. Scient

year. Gradually the wall-like ends of the ice ap are forced into the sea, and thes are called glaciers. Year after year the normous pressure inland sends the ic further into the water, but the whole mass is so solid that no force seems great enough to wrest a piece from the main body. But the all-powerful sea performs the seeming miracle. It is the upward pressure of the water on the floating end of the glacler that finally wears down its strength and causes it t burst from the ice cap with the roar of a housand cannon. This is the birth of

the iceberg. Slowly the released mammoth moves first one way and then the other. Great pieces drop off into the sea, but finally it finds its equilibrium. Then it begind its long journey to the south, moved by the strong Arctic current running deep and strong hundreds of fathoms belo the water's surface, and grasping th submerged ends of the berg in a relent less grip. Further south, where the berg meets the northward current of the gulf stream, the underlying Arctic current is still strong enough to push the mass along, but the opposite pres sure from above and beneath great holes in the solid body and the mass which centuries labored to create dics in a few short months.

Weighing Ice by Measure.
A correspondent of the Western Druggist complains that he is continu his soda fountain, and weighing not be ing exactly practicable, he wants to know if he cannot find the true weight of a chunk of ice by measurement.

St. Louis draggists are not alone in their complaint about short weight on ice, and the explanation for the diminu tive size of a 100-pound chunk of ice namely, that it is the coldness of it which has contracted it so, will be as familiar to them as to their brethrer in ill luck in Chicago. As to the ques tion-of-our correspondent, that is er tirely apropos, and we take pleasure it assisting him. The calculation is quite simple if we remember that one cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 pounds. One cubic foot equals 12 times 12 times 12, or 1,728 cubic inches. Dividing this by the number of pounds of water give us 1,728, divided by 62.5, equals 27.65 Hence, one pound of water measures 27.65 cubic inches, which for 100 pound makes 2,765 cubic inches. blocks, as delivered, are not always of exactly rectangular shape, yet in a ma-jority of cases the weight could be determined approximately correct. yould advise our readers to try this plan, appealing to the scale when floures are doubted .- American Culti-

Fair Enough. His fiancee—Are you sure you would love me just as tenderly if our condi-

tions were reversed—if you were rich and I were poor? He-Reverse our conditions and try

nc.-Harlem Life.

"I have a nickel which the McKin ley train ran over," said one boy to another. "That's nothing," replied the another. "That's nothing," replied the latter. "I have a headache which I got because the whistles woke me up when the train went through, and I couldn't go to sleep again."—Pittsburg

If a man has kin, it is equivalent to having troubles.

AN OLD TRAGEDY RECALLED.

The Killing of Mormons Joseph a Hyrum Smith at Carthage, Ill. The removal of the missionary de

partment of the Mormon Church from Kansas City to Chicago calls attention to one of the great tragedies in the annals of Illinois. Over half a century ago Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet and his brother, Hyrum, were murder ed in the Hancock County Jail, in Car thage. Perhaps no single crime ever perpetrated in the United States up to that time was of such a sensational character and attracted as much atten-



HANCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

tion as did this one. The few people living to-day who were alive at the time of the killing of the Mormons say that no event of a like nature ever took place within their memory which ated such excitement. The case at once became so notorious and caused so much comment that thousands of people to-day are almost as familiair with he details as if they had been eyewitnesses. Even those who sanctioned the deed at the time and still sanction it agree that it is the blackest spot on the pages of the history of Illinois. The laying of their leaders was the cause of the removal of the Mornions from Iiinols to the far West. The return of the executive branch of the church gov ernment to the State in placing the missionary headquarters in Chicago marks an engel of the withdrawal of the Latter Day Saints and its cause. In the northwest part of Carthage is still standing the famous old jail, with its stone walls a gard in thickness, but instend of presenting the forbidding aspects of the average jail a beautiful conservatory adorns almost the entire front of the lower story and two woodbine vines are creeping up the walls to the sill of the window from which Joseph Smith fell a corpse. On the ground underneath the window a flower bed marks the spot where the prophet lay as he breathed his last.

It was in 1839-40 that Joseph Smith ntered Illinois with thousands of his followers who had been driven out of Missouri and Ohio. He established a city at Nauvoo which in two years attained a population of 15,000. The Mor-mon prophet had little trouble in obtaining illegal charters from the State Legislature, and it was to the rascality of that body that in a great measur were due the subsequent troubles with the Mormous. Whenever Smith or any of his followers would evade or break the law and were threatened with arrest, or were arrested, they would resort to the protection of the habeas corpus act, and by this method escape the clutches of the law.

The late Judge Hibee and his brother Francis were living in Nauvoo during the reign of Joseph, and became very weary of the methods employed by Smith and his followers. So, about June 20, they issued the first number of the Nauvoo Expositor, which fairly screamed with denunciations of Mor-mon methods. This was the first and last issue of the paper. By order of Joseph Smith, mayor and president of Nauvoo, the Expositor office was demolished and the press and type thrown into the Mississippi River. Joseph Smith, his brother Hyrum, and Dr. Paylor, who was the late head of the Utah church, were arrested for this act,



The cross shows the window 1. Smith fell. OLD JAIL AT CARTHAGE

and were placed in jail at Carthage in the debtors' room. Gov. Ford and the local authorities of Carthage had prom ised Smith protection from mob violence as the feeling in the county against Smith was pretty strong. But the local militia placed around the jail to guard it played into the hands of the mol which came out of the timber nea Carthage on the afternoon of June 27 1844, and shot Joseph and Hyrum Smith to death and badly wounded Dr Taylor.

The citizens of Carthage fled after the murder was committed, fearing vengeance from the Mormons, but the Mormons did not attempt any retalla-tion, After Smith's death Brigham Young tried to run affairs at Nauvoo and trouble ensued. Polygamy was then, as alleged, introduced into the church At any rate, Hancock p resolved to drive the Mormons out of the State. The Mormon war occurred 1845, and in the spring of 1846 Mormons left Nauvoo. In 1848 the beautiful temple, costing about \$1,000 000, was burned by vandals.

Ericsson's Drawing Board

An engineer in the department of locks. New York City, thinks that he has discovered the old drawing board on which Ericsson drew the plans for his famous Monitor. The wood is stain ed by age, and it is filled with holes rom the thumb tacks that have been driven into it. Ericsson was employed by the Delamater Iron Works when he designed the Monitor. The company built a derrick for the city a few years later, and at that time the old draw ng hoard was taken from their office nd placed in the derrick. It was kick ed around carelessly for several years and finally landed in the office of the dock department, where it has seen

The word "entertained" is worked worse than the mother of hal a dozen children.

nuch service.



The carnest question of the hour, And general theme, no doubt, Is not of love or politics, But, "Will the coal hold out?"

Chreago Record. Remains to be seen: The boy who as an appointment with the teacher after school is dismissed.—Boston Transcript.

Kean-Isn't your wife afraid to drive that horse? Steam—Not at all. It's the people she meets who are scared.— Hartford Times First Office Boy-It says "Our hero

now partook of a frugal repast." What does that mean? Second Office Boy-Onick lunch.-Puck.

Husband-Why should you blame me because we were late to the theater? Wife-You forget, dear, that you hurried me up so.-Puck.

"Wobbles rides his bleycle in his flat now." "In his flat?" "Yes; it's steam-heated, and he has to scorch up and down the hall to keep warm."-Life.

went into the theater,

Wen lift it with a sigh;
The play was long, the jokes were broad,
The hats were very high.
—Pick-Me-Up.

"Do you think opals are unlucky?" inquired the superstitions man. "Yes," was the reply. "My wife wants one, and it's going to cost me \$50."—Washington Star.

Does your latest novel enjoy a large sale?" he inquired. "I don't know whether the novel does or not," replied the author, "but I do."—Chicago Times-

Rural Teacher-What current event of great interest can you give me this morning Small Girl (eagerly)—My ma has just made twenty tumblers of Jel-

ly.—Judge. Willie-It's always in damp place where mushrooms grow, isn't it, papa? Papa—Yes, my boy. "Is that the ceason they look like umbrellas, papa?"—

Yonkers Statesman. "Did you ever get so mad that words alled you?" "Yes—once." "When falled you?" "Yes—once." "V was that?" "Just one-eighth of a ond after I called a prize-fighter a liar."-Chicago Record.

Mudge—Oh, yes, we had a real lively time, Simmons and I. It cost us near-ly \$50. Wickwire—Yes. I saw Simmons this morning, and he told me he spent \$45.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Come, Julie, let's go and have a friendship oyster stew together."
"Friendship oyster stew! What's that?".
"Why, you pay for mine, and I'll pay
for yours."—New York Journal. She-And you say that you have

ever been in love? IIo-Never I have thought I was, seventy-five or eighty times but I always found out afterward that I wasn't.—Somerville Journal. The subordinate-Here is a letter

from a young woman wanting us to give some of the legends about the origin of the fan. The Chief-Turn it over to the base-ball editor.—Indianapolis Journal.

However ling the line may be With civic folk and troopers, Each marcher proudly feels that he Is the grandest in that pageantry: The rest are merely supers.

-Washington Star. "And is she really the trained singer he claims to be?" "Beyond a doubt. she claims to be?" She can sing 'Comin' Through the Rye' so that nobody can tell what it is without looking at the program."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

First Doctor-Well, that's just like these actresses! Second Doctor-is? First Doctor-Why, that May Cupp won't let us look into her head with the X ray until she makes up her mind.—Puck.

Brown-The sporting editor of this paper doesn't know his business. He says here that that lightweight boxer weighed 118 pounds. Jones—Isn't that right? Brown—No. He should have said "tipped the scales."—Judge.

Couldn't Stand Alone .- "They tell me Van Wither is very weak since his last sickness." "He is. I saw him on the street just now and asked him for a fiver; but he couldn't stand a loan."— Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Amy, my love, I wish we lived in the good old days when a knight could fight for his lady love." "Why, George. dear, as for that, you haven't asked papa's consent to our engagement as yet, you know."—Forget-Me-Not.

The Comedian (on the defensive)-But you know there are only seven real okes in the world, it is said. The Soubrette-I know; what puzzles me is

that you have never happened upon any of them.—Cincinnati Tribunc. Nellie-I don't see why Charley-Dimoleton has suddenly been so taken with Dot Thurston. How do you account for it? Jessie Oh, I believe she was the first one to Lotice that he was rais-

4)

ing a mustache.—Cleveland Leader. "Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "de man dat pays hundu'hds ob dollahs fob flags an' decorations ain ex much ob er patriot ex de one dat goes quietly long an' pays 'is taxes an' serves on de jury wifout kickin'."—Washington

Star. Arizona Al-Wal, what do you think of that? Here's Jim goin' an' gitting married! Chloride Charley-Wal, that's the way of the world! Arizona Al-Right enough; but look at this: "No Cards." That's what comes of marryin' inter a plous family.—Puck.

The whale spouted in triemph. "Nev-er you mind!" shouted Jonah, vindictively; "you've given me a good deal of trouble, I'll admit, but you just wait till the latter-day theologians tackle you!" With a hoarse chuckle he struck out over the sand dunes toward Nineveh .- New York Press

German Land Owners

Germany's fifteen largest land owners own between them 0,000,000 acres of German soll. Prince Wittgenstein has 3,000,000 acres, next comes the Duke of Arenberg with 800,000, then in order the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, the Duke of Brunswick, Prince Salm Salm, the Prince of Talleyrand Sagan who is a French subject; the Prince of Pless, the Duke of Leuchtenbers, Prince Bentheim, Prince Lowenstein, the Prince of Wied (father of the Queen f Roumania), and Prince Fengger. Many of these have large estates outside of Germany.

ham, to tell you what your wonderful Compound has done for me. I was dreadfully ill—the doctors said they could

failed to do I gave up had dreadful fainting-

times I would get so blind, I could not I could not stand very long without

feeling sick and vomiting. I could not breathe a long breath without screaming, my heart pained so.

I also had female weakness, inflam-mation of ovaries, painful menstrua-tion, displacement of the womb, itching of the external parts, and ulcera-tion of the womb. I have had all these complaints.

The pains I had to stand were some thing dreadful. My husband told me to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, which I did, and after taking it for a while, was cured. No other kind of medicine for me as long as you make Compound. I hope every woman who suffers will take your Compound and be cured, Mrs. J. S. McGILLAS, 113 Kilburn avenue, Rockford, Ill.



is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co. Philadelphia, A pack-age makes 5 gallons Sold everywhere.



at in style, it and durability of any shoo er offered at \$3.00. It is made in all the LATEST SHAPES and

Teeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee



A LABASTINE

SORE EYES DI ISAACTHOMPSONS EYE WATER

tracting considerable attention. Mr. Cline has taught it a number of tricks which it does to perfection. Besides he more ordinary feats of standing or its hind legs and putting out a paw to be shaken, it always makes a bow as a friendly greeting. The cat can dance, and goes through a waltz and twoster



with the music. Often of a Sunday afternoon the cat is taken down town by its master for an airing. On these consions it wears a stylish suit of its hat to the ladies. The cat, however, is not devoid of bad habits, having acquired the vices of smoking, chewing and drinking. It smokes cigars and de lights in an occasional chew of tobacco It drinks beer with the greatest relisi and prefers lager to a glass of milk any time. The cat seems proud of its accomplishments; and will not asso ciate with others of its kind. The most peculiar thing, however, is that the cat will not catch mice or rats and turns away in disgust when they are brought to it. Pickles, the source the better, it eats gredily, and can get away with half a dozen at a time.

Current Condensations.

Detroit abandoned entirely the use of horse cars a week or so since, and the last of the antiquated relics of a closing era made a farewell trip over some of the city lines now operated by elec-tricity amid a noisy and derisive dem-

Dip the convex side of a watch glass into water so as to leave a drop hang ing on the glass. Pour a little ether into the concave side and blow upon it. The rapid evaporation of the ether will render the glass so cold that the drop of water will be frozen.

To prevent extravagant use of gas by turning it on full force a new tip is ollowed out on the under side to hold placed inside the tip to raise the ball burner becomes heated.

The plous cure of a village in the Ce vennes recently gave out an announce ment of a procession to take place the next day, as follows: "If it rains in the morning the procession will take place in the afternoon, and if it rains in the afternoon it will take place in the

A fat man's club (Les Cent Kilos) has been instituted in Paris with the novel aim of increasing the weight of the members, the rules enjoining all the comrades to sleep, eat and drink as ssible. Two house dinners on a Gargantian scale are to be given ev

A machine for drying the hair after a shampoo has been produced. A lower chamber containing a lamp is connect ed with an upper chamber in which a fan can be made to revolve at enor mous speed. The hot air is drawn up and forced through a perforated top over which the hair is spread.

Moses W. Donnelly, the State printe of West Virginia, has applied to the lieved from his contract. All the funds available for printing have been ex-hausted, and there can be no appropriation for that purpose till the next ses of the Legislature, which comes in 1897.

The Canadian department of agriculrather less than 300,000 since the census of 1891. In 1890 there were two States of the Union that exceeded Canada in population-New York, with inhabitants, and Pennsylvania, with 5,258,014.

During the last plague epidemic in Canton 70,000 Chinese died, while of the foreigners, in their clean quarters, not one was carried off. As rats are the chief distributers of the disease Dr. Manson of London thinks it is strange that measures are not taken in Bombay to poison all the rats, which could be ione in a few days.

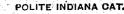
A number of people in New York ave formed a club called the Mycolog-Ical club, which will have for its objects the "classification and identification of the larger fungl of the United States, the study of edible mush rooms and tondstools and also the pols varieties, and to arouse a wider

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will,"

Aver's Cathartic Pills.

500000000000



Doffs Its Hat When It Mccts Ladies on the Street. Mr. Hooker Cline, a blacksmith of Greensburg, Ind., has a cat that is at-



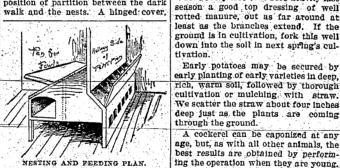
conveniently sized asparagus bed about 6 feet wide with a path 2 feet wide on each side. This will require six rows 1 foot apart and a bed of that width 50 feet long will be ample for an ordinary family, requiring about 1 pound of seed. It will require about three years from the time of sowing until the bed is in full bear-



THE PALMETTO.

ing, but once established is good for twenty years. It should be sown in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are 4 or 5 feet high they should be thinned out so that the plants will be 9 inches apart from each other in Grent care must be taken for the first year to keep down all weeds as soon as they appear, else they will choke up and destroy the young seedling asparagus. The deeper the soil and the greater abundance of manure that is used the greater will be the crop. Until the Palmetto was brought out. Conover's Colossal was the leading sort, and justly so; but Palmetto is not only much earlier, but even and regular in its growth, and must eventually supplant the old favorite. Average bunches, containing fifteen shoots, measure 13 inches round and weigh about 2 pounds. The Palmetto has now been planted in all parts of the country, and appears to be equally adapted to all sections. Farm and Home.

For Care of Fowls. Dark nests and convenience in gathering eggs from them characterize the cut represents the hallway, from which the nests are reached by lifting the hinged cover, as shown. The entrance to the nests is seen on the pen side of position of partition between the dark



ture estimates the population of the shown by dotted lines, gives access to this alleyway, so it can be swept out occasionally. Below the nests are grated openings into the hallway, so that the fowls can be fed and watered in the hall, thus affording no chance of spilling or soiling the food or water. With this arrangement nearly all the work of caring for the fowls can be done from the hallway-American Agriculturist.

An Irrigating Plant,
The experiments that have been tried in introducing water freely below beds of growing plants have proved conclusively the value of this kind of watering. The cross section given herewith shows how one may readily try this experiment for himself this spring. Select the spot where a small ped is to be devoted to foliage or other plants, and sink an empty keg in the center just below the position of the coming roots. Fit an old piece of tin



SUB-IRRIGATING PLANT.

pipe, as suggested in the sketch, and your "irrigating plant" is ready for ousiness! Not only can water be thus freely applied, but liquid manure also. The keg it should be said, should not be one that will "hold water."-Orange Judd Farmer.

Economy of Hornless Cows. Not as much is said recently about dehorning cows that have been allowed o grow to maturity with these useless and dangerous appendages.' We hope it is because dehorning the calves by applying caustic potash to the places where the horns start has made dehorning needless. There is not only freelom from danger to attendants from cows without horns, but there is much greater economy in stabling them. Without horns a number may be put together in loose stalls, with much Largest in the World,

Largest in the World.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Now Haven, Ct., are the largest manufacturers of repeating rifles, repeating shot guns, single shot rifles and ammunition in the world. From a small beginning this famous company has gained the enviable position it now holds through the unequalled excellence of its guns and ammunition. Winchester goods are far apperior in every way to any others on the market, as all who have used them will testify. In most parts of the world to shoot means to use a Winchester, and to use a Winchester gun means to shoot Winchester ammunition, for the best results are always obtained by the combination of Winchester guns and Winchester ammunition. This company sends a large fillustrated catalogue free upon a large illustrated catalogue free

Japanese Sharp at Bargains.

With few exceptions even those Jap-anese who prove estimable and highminded in all other matters are not Sowing Clover Seed on Snow.

It is well to sow the clover seed or considered trustworthy in business transactions. In Japan the man who winter grain as early as March, and on the snow, if possible. There need be no fails to take advantage of his neighbor in a bargain is looked upon as a fool. fear that seed thus sown will be wash with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal romedles. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and nutcous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Curo is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. ed away, unless in places where the land is not on overflowed but a strong current is running. The seed is heavy enough to sink in water, and it is prestly sure as it touches the moist earth to be

greater freedom of movement than is possible when the head is confined in stanchions. Yet even when thus con-

fined, the horn may easily put out an eye or seriously injure otherwise those

imbedded in it and ready to grow. Or

spring grain, of course, this early seed-

ing is not possible, for the surface must

at least be dry enough to cultivate, and

snow rarely falls after that time. We

have, however, occasionally sown clover seed on snow over spring-sown

grain, and neither the seeding nor the

grain crop was injured by the snow fall.—American Cultivator.

Milk with Dry Hands,

It is not a neat practice to wash the teats or to wet the hands before begin-

ning milking, though it is often prac

tised, and occasionally is recommended. Brushing off the loose dirt that adheres

to teats and udder is all that is re-

quired. If hands are wet some of this

dirt, full of germs, will be moistened,

rubbing teats and udder with a dry cloth all the particles that will com

loose by dry milking will be removed

It is very rare that milk is injured in

this way while milking is being done

It is much more likely to occur by the

odors of fresh excrement, either liquid

Grain for Spring Feeding. At present low prices for grain it is

cheaper so far as nutritive value is con-

cerned than any kind of forage. Part

of this cheapness consists in the greater

ease with which grain if fed in nidera-tion can be digested. This is especially

true of spring feeding. As the time an

proaches for turning stock out to grass

they should have some kind of succu-

lent food given with the grain ration. After winter's freezing and thawing,

dry feed, whether hay or cornstalks.

becomes dry and woody instead of hav

Filthy drinking water kills more fowls than cholera, roup and half a

In feeding calves it is a good plan to

add a small quantity of oil meal cooked

to a jelly to the skim milk to take the place of fats.

For cream, milk should be set as

quickly as possible after milking, and

the temperature reduced at once to prevent the formation of fibrin. To this

end all the improved methods tend.

ground is in cultivation, fork this well

down into the soil in next spring's cul-

Early potatoes may be secured by

cultivation or mulching, with straw

deep just as the plants are coming

A cockerel can be caponized at any

ing the operation when they are young.

No definite time of the year can be

Sunflower seed is worth seventy-flye

cents a bushel, and there is consider

able demand for it. At this price it

should be a profitable crop. If an acre be sown as an adjunct to the poultry

farm, and fed to the fowls a much

Too much corn fed to the cow will no

produce the best results in the milk pall

Even at present prices for corn, it will

pay to sell some, if need be, in order to

get some bran or middlings to feed to

the cows in connection with corn meal

or with ground oats and corn, which is

Prefers the Poorhouse to Comfort

An old man who said his name was

Thompson applied to the County Court

at St. Joseph, Mo., six months ago to be sent to the poor farm. He had a

letter from Chief of Police Broder, in

which it was stated the bearer had

been a resident of the county for more

than thirty years. He was sent to the county almshouse. Two weeks ago it

was learned that the old man's name is

ot Thompson and he is not a pauper.

He is the father of George Mafield, a prosperous young business man of that city. When he went to the poor farm he told his son he was going to the country to visit relatives. He wrote a

country to visit relatives. He wrote a letter to his son occasionally, in which

he said he was having a good time and would continue the visit. The son

went to the poor farm upon discovering

that his parent was there and tried to

induce him to return home, but he re-

fused. He would stay in the poor house until he died. There was no es-

trangement between the father and

on, and the elder Maxfield is the own

er of enough property to keep him in

luxury, but he prefers the poor house

He is all and will not live much longer

A bill before the Legislature of Mis-

sourl provides for the utilizing of idle

convicts in reclaiming swamp land in

the southeastern part of the State. It

is said that by digging ditches and

building levees they can reclaim fully

Can you tell by a baby's cry whethe

3,000,000 acres-some say more.

it is a pin, pain or spunk?

better.

greater return could be had from it.

We scatter the straw about four inche

up the previous fall.-Exchange.

dozen other diseases.

but destroys insect life.

through the ground.

esignated, as it can be

month as well as another.

who go near their heads.-Ex.

imonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, C. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

The Stork.

Arabs had a superstition that the stock has a human heart. When one of these birds builds its nest on a housetop, they believe the happiness of that household is insured for a year.

It is said that ex-President Cleveland wrote all his messages to Congress with his own hand. The new administration evidently proposes to use modern facili-ties, for within three days of the inaugura-tion two, New Model Remington Type-writers were ordered to be sent to the and adhere to them. More or less will fall into the milk pail. By carefully White House for the President's use, and Vice-President Hobart directed one of these useful instruments to be sent to his room in the Senate.

> A handy device for lacing the shoes is formed of a button attached to the flap and having a pulley over which the thread runs, so that a pull on the end of the lace tightens the cord its whole length.

> THAT SPLENDID COFFEE. Mr. Goodman, Williams County, Ill., writes us: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry I grew 300 pounds of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a pound." A package of this and big seed cata

> logue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 stamps and this notice. C. N. Princess Marie von Hohenlohe, wife of the Imperial Chancellor, has per-

> formed the notable feat of killing a ear while hunting on her estates Russia. The Princess is 68-years old. Bicycles for the Country.

> The Emblem bicycles manufactured by W. G. Schack, 875 Main street, Buffalo, W. C. Schack, 815 Minn street, Bunno, N. T., and shipped at \$40 each to any point in the United States are equal in style and quality to any in the market, and are especially made with a view of durability and making time on country President and Mrs. John Adams

> traveled in a carriage all the way from Baltimore to Washington, and got lost in the woods for two hours. Coughing Leads to Consumption

A California man has a steaming process for killing insects on fruit trees. The process consists of heating the at-Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are mosphere about the trees to about 120 degrees, which does not injure the trees, dangerous. Give every tree that bore heavily last

It is a great disgrace to religion to say that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe exacter of pensive looks and solemn faces.

Lane's Family Medicine Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary, Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

It has been estimated that over 2 000,000 acres are devoted to the main tenance of deer in Scotland, and that about 5,000 stags are annually killed. No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacce? Saves money makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1; all druggists. Fidelity and faithfulness are nothing

but constancies of feeling and action and the reflection of constancy of feeling in constancy of action.

To restore gray hair to its natural color is in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

As the prickliest leaves are the driest so the pertest fellows are generally the

Why It is Necessary To Take a Spring Medicine

Your Blood Must be Made Pure of

Impaired Health Is Sure.

Firmly fixed among the important principles of hygiene and health is the acknowledged necessity of a good The necessity is found in the impure

condition of the blood at this season, owing to the close con-finement and breathing Too vitiated air in office, store, shop, house, factory or schoolroom; excessive eating and drinking too rich and hearty food; late hours and social indulgences. Many years of test have proved that Hood's Sarsaparilla supplies the sea-son's demand as nothing else does.

So easy to take and so readily assimilated, the purifying, vitalizing and en-riching elements of Hood's Sarsaparilla combined from Nature's own storehouse of vegetable remedies for human ills, pass into the stomach and do their work of purifying and vitalizing the blood, which carries new life and vigor to every

Health organ and tissue of the and Strength body. The effect is often marical. The week ness magical. The weakness is soon driven off, that tired feeling disappears, the nerves are built up, the appetite restored. Remember.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Puri-fier. Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

The Faults and Follies of the Age

Recollection is the only paradise ou of which we cannot be driven.

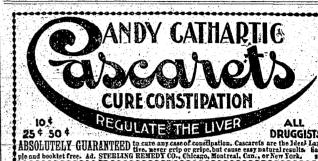
My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consymption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95. Cascaners summerate liver, kidners and bowels. Nover sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FROSTBITES, CHILBLAINS, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA,

DIFFICULT BREATHING. CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty inductes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this gaves-learned may anyone SUF-ER WITH PAIN.

A half to a traspointful in half attmibler of water will in a fow minutes cure Cramps, phasms, Sur Stomeon, the return, Nervouness, Slechienses, Sick Headache, January Dyrenter, Cole, Flatulency, and all indeed hard half and the presence of the property of the propert

O*********** ACHES AND PAINS ST. JACOBS OIL, THE SURE CURE, ○▲★★泰泰泰泰泰泰泰泰泰泰泰泰泰泰泰泰泰





"Brevity Is the Soul of Wit." Good Wife, You Need

SAPOLIO



is absolutely pure 2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used. Because beans of the finest quality are used.

Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans. 5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

100.000 Miles of **Practical Testing** Not a single 1897 Columbia bicycle wa

offered for sale until practical road test were made with 30 of the new models Each was ridden from 1500 to 10,00 miles, 100 miles a day, mind you—ove the roughest roads in Connecticut. No a single break in any part of the thirty 1897 construction thoroughly proves



\$100 to all alike POPE MFG. CO., Nartford, Conn.

Greatest Bicycle Factories in the World.

If You Are Not subscriber to The subscriber to The cents a year. Address COIN LISHING CO., 362 Washington B.

DENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Lete frietipal Examiner U. S. Panrion Burean Sym. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. slave



CURE YOURSELF! Use Big & for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcarations of mucous membranes, Painless, and not astringular senter noisonous.

What He Says.

DENMARK, Washington Co., Minn., February 20th, 1897.

I have had a Jones 1200-lb. Scale in use for over 25 years; they are as good now as when I first got them. JOHN BURTON. To JONES OF BINCHAMTON,

Binghamton, New York.

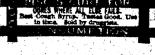
BICYCLES IPVPI I'C The Emblem ...Special... ome high-grade wheel from the best of mate sold direct at factory price, \$40.00. M. & W standard tires, wood rims, steel or wood ad landle hars barred bubb rattern or combine

andard tires, wood rims, steel or wood ed-notic bars, barrel hubs, rat-trap or combin-black or maroon channel; any gear. Cata-W. G. SCHACK, Manufacturer, 87d est, Buffalo, New York. TRADE-MARKS.

ASTHMA CURED Never Falls. Soul your address. We will mail a trial bottle DR. TAFT BROS., 45 Elm St., Rochester, N. Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Other's White All the falls to Court Syrup. Trades Good. Dies in time. Sold by dynamics.



"Tis thirty years or thereabouts Since I used to roll and play And turn all kind of somersaults On the fresh and fragrant hay; A-jumping and a-tumbling On the hay so sweet and soft, In the old barn loft.

How the pigeons used to flutter And strut about and coo! 'And make love to one another. Like sweethearts used to do When I walked the risky cross Or clambered high aloft In the old barn loft,

How I used to frighten sister Who was looking for the eggs 'As I dangled there head downward, Holding by my little legs; And, giving them a swing or two I'd strike the hay so soft At my home away back yonder In the old barn loft.

The twittering of the swallow While making homes of mud; The gleeful game of hide-and-seek The nattering of the raindrops Above the hay so soft, Are memories still clinging Of the old barn loft. S. A. Harrison in the Inter Ocean

TESTED.

"What shall I do? How shall I act? It is strange, but I really do not quite know my own heart in this matter.

Thus mused Edith Lyle, as she sat in one of the cozy little rooms of an elegant mansion, which the death of her father had, a year previous, made her own. On the table before her lay three very interesting epistles, each one in itself being a proposal of marriage; and the subject of her meditation was what answer to send to those by whom they were written.

Her great fear was to become the wife of any person who sought her for her wealth, and to avoid this she was anxious to adopt any plan.

The three proposals above referred

to had come to her within a few days of each other, no doubt because each had waited until her father had been year dead; and she finally concluded to reply to each—namely, a desire to await her decision three months, as there was a certain matter just then undecided which might considerably influence it

Regarding her three suitors a few hope was what might be termed a gentleman of leisure, having no pretension to any profession whatever, and always on the alert for enjoyment. One thing was evident, he was rich; any one could learn that from his extravahabits. His father had wealthy, and had left him sufficient

Mr. Hugh Oswald was the son of a retired merchant; retired, some said, because he had become rich enough to provide for his family all they required; others said because Hugh was too indolent to continue the business, and otherwise lacked the proper qualifica-tions to do so. Be that as it might, the father was retired, and the son leading a life of ease

The third applicant for the hand of Edith was a young doctor-"Doctor James Norton," the sign of his office door read, and though more humble than the others, inasmuch as he was earning his bread by his profession, he had the claim of priority, for Edith and they had known each other from childhood, and strong friendship had always marked their intercourse with

As to appearances, all three were considered handsome young men, and as Edith had heard nothing to the contrary, she assumed that the character of each was what that of a gentleman should be.

"For sale. Apply to Cummings

Such was the notice that appeared on the door of the Lyle mansion about a month after Edith had answered her three proposals, and rather surprised

"It's very strange," and he ran up the features. s and pulled the bell vigorously No answer, however, came to his summons, and he finally learned from next door that Miss Lyle had ceased to reside there, and had moved

she knew not where. Disappointed, and somewhat annoyed that she should move and not let him know of it, he returned home and there found a note awaiting him, addressed by the fair hand of Edith. Hastily opening it he read as fol

lows:

Mr. Hugh Oswald: Dear Sir: As you see from the above address, I am no longer to be found at my former residence, and I hasten to let vou know the reason of my remove In my reply to your esteemed proposal I said a certain matter, then undecided might considerably influence my final answer. The matter referred to was a case then pending at law, and involved the question whether certain securities could be collected off my estate. The decision is given against and by it I am rendered penniless. Fully understanding the difference in my position now and a short time ago, I am constrained, in justice to myself and you also, to regard your recent proposal as not made at all, and forthwith free you from all obligations connected therewith. I am at present living with friends at the above place, with no particular idea as to what my future may be. Believe me,

Edith Lyle, The following day brought Edith a letter and two visitors, Mr. Stanhope and Dr. Norton, the latter of whom luckily enough had departed ere the other arrived. Both of these gentlemen expressed their concern for her disappointment in regard to the law-

Very sincerely yours

posals to be set aside on that ground. "I love you, Edith, for yourself alone," said the doctor, "and whether you are rich or poor, that love remains imperishable. Nay, more, I am almost selfish shough to reforce in the change in your position, as it removes what always considered a barrier and does away with the possibility of having my sentiments ascribed to any mercenary molive."

suit, but would not allow their pro-

neans detracts from the beauty your person," said Mr. Stanhope, "and as my wife I can promise you, to gether with the love of an honest heart all the luxury to which you have bee

ccustomed While thinking over the fond ex pressions of Mr. Stanhone and the do tor, and wondering if Mr. Oswald's love would outlive the change of for tune also, a letter was brought to he from the latter, which quite settled that question. It was as follows:

My Dear Miss: Your communication of to-day has quite shocked me, and hasten to sympathize with you in your disappointment, and I assure you I an exceedingly sorry the law suit went against you. Business prevents me calling on you to-day, but I will take an early opportunity of doing so. I am yours respectfully,

Hugh Oswald "One of the three disposed of, thought she. "Mr. Oswald wanted my wealth, that is evident, and is sorry the law suit went against me. Very sorry no doubt. His candor is worthy of admiration; but how about the others whose love is still undiminished?

A few evenings afterward, in the presence of both lovers, neither of whom had any idea that the other had proposed; Edith expressed herself not feeling at all well, and retired. On calling to inquire for her the next day they learned from Mrs. Gray she was no better, but, on the contrary much worse, and under the care of her physician, Dr. Musgrave. They would ee her, but the doctor had given postive orders that no one should be allowed to disturb her. Every day brought the two lovers, each to be anwered as on the former one;

"Not any better yet, and cannot se But one day to this was added the further information, relative to her allment, that Dr. Musgrave said she had the small pox.

This rather alarmed both gentlemen and the visits of Mr. Stanhope became less frequent; and when he learned in confidence from Mrs. Gray that she would be frightfully marked, he came o more to inquire for her.

Not so, however, Dr. Norton, Day after day he came to Mrs. Gray's, and at length was gratified to hear that the doctor had expressed himself as confident that the crisis was past and she would recover,

During her convalescence he was ery assiduous in his attentions, and Mrs. Gray was made the bearer of many tributes of affection to Edith-triffing words may be said. Mr. Harvey Stan- in themselves, but not, therefore, less expressive of his feelings.
"I have good news for you to-day

sir," said Mrs. Gray one morning as Dr

"I am happy to hear you say so "Miss Lyle is able to be up. She is

"That is good news, indee the doctor, "but I thought it might

have been more pleasing.", "What did you expect?"

"That I should see her, perhaps. "Oh, now, doctor, do have patience et a little longer, and no doubt you shall. If she sees anybody, I know she will see you.

"If she sees anybody? What do you méan?' "She is so much changed in appear nce she don't care to see anyone has seen her before-her beauty is en-

irely gone." "Don't say entirely, Mrs. Gray. beauty of her soul remains, and is be youd the reach of every malady." "Yes, that's so. There, she is ring

ng for me. Excuse me, doctor. "One moment, Mrs. Grav. Will voi please ascertain when it is likely I may see Miss Lyle?"

"Yes, doctor, if I possibly can." Mrs. Gray soon returned, and said Miss Lyle had consented to see him the following evening at 8.

"But I just tell you," said Mrs. Gray as the doctor departed, "you will be much surprised when you see her." The next evening at 8, Dr. Norton

was at Mrs. Gray's, and was told by that lady that Miss Lyle was in the Mr. Oswald, who had come to call on parlor to receive him, but was in the her. dark, as she did not wish the doctor on "What can this mean?" he said first entering to see the change in her

When their first greeting was over and Mrs. Gray had left them alone to gether, Edith said:

"Doctor, 1 am fully sensible of your devotion in continuing to address me as usual, but it is unreasonable to expect your love, changed as now I am.

"Edith," repried he, 'believe me, I speak the truth of my heart. I love you now with the same strong, honest and sincere love I have felt for you from the first, and my only hope of earthly happiness is in your accept

'But you have not seen my face "Nor shall the sight of it, changed

though it be, in any way lessen my affection. Oh, Edith, my love!" he continued, "think how anxious I am await ing your answer. Keep me no longer in suspense. Promise to be my-wife. "Trusting fully in your love, I promise," replied Edith, also rising and nermitting him to fold her to his bosom.

"And now, Edith, I may see your face, may I not? Rest assured, my dear, I shall not alter my affection.' Very well, James, you shall," and she called Mrs. Gray to come and light

the gas. While she yet stood with her love in the center of the parlor, Mrs. Gray did as requested; but imagine the de light and surprise of the doctor when; instead of the disfigured features he expected to see, Edith Lyle was revealed to him in all her former loveliness the features perfect in every particular, the skin fair and smooth as alabas

"Remember your promise, James the sight of your face is not to alter our affection

"And it has not, my dear Edith: but pray explain!

Edith did explain-how she learned that one loved her for her money, another for her beauty onlyand, confessing her deception, asked only forgiveness, which, of course, was readily given.

They were married soon after and took up their residence in Edith's former home; and in the after happy years she was never perplexed by the question: "Who lives me best?"

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has ecided that the State Board of Health has no right to vaccinate against his or her will any person who claims exemption on the ground that he or she wrong and in violation of the laws of God."

Arbor day has spread until it has eached the Pacific coast and in many parts of California, Oregon and Washington it is duly observed. The school grounds, cemeteries and other public places are usually selected for the tree ceremony and the school children perform the greater part of the work

Interest is gradually developing in the trans-Mississippi Exposition, which is to be held at Omaha, Neb., in 1898. The fair will be specially in the interest of the twenty-four states west of the Mississippi. The most unique feature of the show will be a silver palace made entirely of metal, silver-plated The building will be in the most ornate Gothic style, suggested by the exquisite lace-like architecture of the Milan (Italy) cathedral.

When the Legislature of Nebraska enacted a law two years ago offering bounty for the destruction of the Rus sian thistle, it was with the notion tha the thistle was a dangerous and un mitigated nuisance. Now however, it has been demonstrated that the plant is valuable both as fodder and fuel and the act is to be repealed. Thi interesting little incident affords a practical illustration of Emerson's good uses have no been found out."

in Denmark when a man is found to drunk to find his own house he is placed in a cab, taken to the police station, examined by the doctor, de tained till sober, and then disnatched to his home in another cab, and the bill for the doctor, the cab and the police attendance has to be paid by the publican who served the bibulous delinquent with his last drink. In Turkey it is the drunkard who is punished The punishment for the first offence is the bastinado: the second and third offences are also followed by chastise ment: but after the third offence the onender becomes "privileged," and is entitled to be carefully taken home by a policeman.

Austria proposes to introduce radical innovations into its university systems. Students' fees are to go to the govern-ment instead of individual professors while professors' salaries throughout the empire are to be equalized. over, well known professors are to be distributed among the provincial uni-versities instead of being retained at centers like Vienna and Prague, in order to check the flow of provincial students to the great cities. The result will be the establishment of a ystem of higher instruction, somewhat resembling that in American colleges Objection is made to the scheme on th ground that it gives the governmen too much power over the higher edu

Dr. Ogle, of the English Registrar General's Department, gives figures that show that out of every 1,000,000 persons 225 females and 82 males are alive at the age of 100. In general, it has been proved that for every male centenarian there are two fe males. And the dear men account for this phenomenon in connection with the weaker sex by asserting that the propensity of women to talk and gossip conducive to the active circulation of the blood, while the body remains unfatigued and undamaged. Other statisticians say that woman leads in general a more calm and unimpassion ed existence than man, and a life les burdened with toil and trouble. some of these centenarian women ar from the poorer classes, where the women are home makers, bread win ners and mothers of large families.

Chicago doctors have lately come to the conclusion that the spread of diph-theria and other contagious diseases in cities is traceable to pet cats and dogs. Careful investigation a great part of the diphtheria prevalent in the city and nearly all of the scarlet fever has been traced to cats. They not only are subject to the disease ittransference of microbes. But dipntheria and scarlet fever contagion has not been the sole extent of the evil. Several cases of small nox have been reported by health officers in different parts of the country which have been brought about in the same way. House hold pets are in the habit of wandering out of doors, even when the most care ful vigilance is kept over them. and dogs especially are in the habit of taking nocturnal excursions to garb age-laden alleys and into-the central point of disease and contagion.

Paul Pioneer Press in support of th belief that the Indian is advancing. The physical decadence of the race, s noticeable a few years ago, is said to have practically ceased. Instead of decreasing in numbers the Indians in the Indian territory in the North-west are increasing. It is an old story that the number of the engaged in agriculture is steadily increasing. Liquor is losing its attraction among them, and total abstinence is practised by multitudes of them. With many the wig wam has been succeeded by a rude house, the schools find more favor, and civilized methods of living are followed. The conclusions drawn by the Pigneer Press is that it is not lack capacity, but want of application, which has kept the Indian at the rear. It expects to see him in time take his place by the side of the whites, a good live Indian. It presents two interesting bits of evidence—one the spectacle recently seen in South Dakota of an Indian ploughing his field at five letter written by an Indian maiden attending a seminary and informing a friend in St. Paul that her standing in Latin (Virgil) was "96," a beautifully written letter, the Pioneer Press says, of enoice phraseology, perfect grammar, and faultless spelling.

'A novel public institution in Minnesota is a state home and school for dependent and neglected children. a part of the educa-system of the state, and its work is formative rather than elo-matory and preventitive rather than punitive. It shelters neglected present at the ceremony."-New York children until good family homes can | Mail and Express.

be found for them. Throughout the institution the home feature is prom-The children are housed in inent. ottages, residing with a woman bears the close and intimate relation of mother to them. They are carefully guarded and the individuality of each preserved. Books, music, flowers sports—everything is at command when their school day is ended and simple duties performed. Out of doors in fair weather they have all manner of games; while in stormy weather and in the long winter evenings there are the gymnasium, the library, the sittingroom. The bath is a daily feature to ach inmate. They are encouraged in neatness, in truthfulness, in regularity of habits of play as well as work. As the average home life of each child is only about ten months, it has not been practical to undertake any industrial pursuits other than those afforded by the floral, engineering, and electrical departments, the care of house, gat dens, grounds and farm. In the ten years since its institution the school has cared for over 1,400 children. The per-capita cost in 1886-7, with 44 children to care for, was \$178.44. year there has been a decrease until in 1895-6, with 982 children under care the per-capita cost was but \$41.13.

A COYOTE PAR I NERSHIP.

How Prairie Wolves Get an Antelop For Breakfast.

The prong-horned antelope is the swiftest animal on the plains, and yet the coyotes catch a good many of them just by running them down. This true, and is explained by the cunning of the wolves and the habits of the antelone

A single covote who under took to tired and hungry before he accomplish ed much, but when two or three coyote are together it is quite a different thing. The coyotes do not all run after the antelope together. They take turns and while one runs the others rest and so at last they tire the antelop out.

If when it was started the antelone ran straight away, it would of cours leave all the wolves behind those that were resting even more than the one that was chasing it, but the antelope does not run straight away... Instead it runs in large circles, and this enables the wolves to take turns when chasing

When three or four prairie wolve decide that they want antelope meat for breakfast, one of them creeps as close as possible to the one they hav selected, and then makes a rush for it, running as fast as he possibly can so as to push the antelope to its bes speed and to tire it out. Meantime his companions spread out on either side of the runner, and get upon little hills or knolls so as to keep the chase in sight. They trot from point to point and pretty soon, when the antelope turns and begins to work back to-

-wards one of them, this one tries to get as nearly as possible in its path, and as it files by the wolf dashes out at it and runs after it at the top of its speed, while the one that has been chasing the antelope stops running and trots off to some near-by hill, where while the water drips off his lolling tongue, he watches the race and gets his breath again. After a little th antelope passes near another coyote which in turn takes up the pursuit And so the chase is kept up until the poor antelope is exhausted, when it is overtaken and pulled down by one of more of the hungry brutes. Of course the coyotes do not catch every ante lope they start. Sometimes the game runs such a course that it does not pass near any of the waiting wolves and only the one that starts it has any running to do. In such a case the pursuit is abandoned. Sometimes the antelope is so stout and strong that it tires out all its nursuers.

It is a common thing for a coyot to chase an old doe with her kids just after the little ones had begun to run about. At that time they are very swift for short distances, but have no the strength to stand a long chase In such a case a mother will often stay behind her young, and will try to fight off the coyote, butting him with forefeet. He pays little attention to her, except to snap at her, and keeps on after the kids. Several times I have seen a mother antelone lead her little ones into the midst of a bed of cactus where the wolf could not go without getting his feet full of thorns. If the bed is small the wolf will make ferocious dashes up to its border, trying to frighten the little ones so that the will run out on the other side and he can start after them again, but usually the mother has no trouble in holding them,-Forest and Stream

Cheney and His Frost Fish

State Fish Culturist A. N. Cheney tries to read everything bearing upon the subjects of fish and fish culture, but his busy life renders this next to impossible, and his-family ald him all they can by marking in the exchange such articles as might be expected to interest the great fish expert. He tells this story of a recent experience: an item is not marked with pencil the naners may be ever so carefully arranged in consecutive order and conveniently placed, and yet I miss it Very recently I was told that there was an article about frost fish in one of the papers, and it had not been marked, but I could easily find it in a certain paper of such a date, as the caption was, 'Frost Fish' in large letters. It was something past midnight when I got to the frost fish business, and then I searched the file of the particular paper and searched it again without avail. The house was still and I finaladdian prougants has the other, a ly gave up the search and retired. The next morning at breakfast I remark that I had searched for the frost fish but could not find it, and in the futur if articles were not marked I could no undertake to look for them, and the only time to mark an article was whe the paper was in hand. My wife said she could find the item at once, as she knew exactly where to look for it This she did, and handed me a paper containing two sticks of matter head 'Fish-Frost.' It proved to be a mar riago notice of Arthur Fish and Mar A. Frost, with a list of the persons

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

TWENTY-SIX LITTLE HELPERS is for Annie who winds mamma's yare, B is for Bennie who hunts eggs in the barn; C is for Charlie who brings in the wood

D is for Dora who ties baby's hood. E is for Elmer who goes for the cows. F is for Frank who stows hay in the mows G is for Gertrude who knits baby's soci H is for Hattie who takes him to walk, s for Inez who sets mamma's table s for Jane who does all she is able K is for Katie who sweeps clean the floor L is for Lyman who closes the door. M is for Minnie who dusts the big chair, N is for Nellie who combs grandmu's hair. O is for Olive who kneads up the bread,

P is for Porter who helps brother Ned. Q is for Quintin who brushes the stove, R is for Ralph who hauls sand from t S is for Susan who washes and mends, T is for Tommy who feeds well the hens U is for Ursula who cuts out the cakes; V is for Vangy who deftly them bakes.
W's for Willie who waters the plants,
X for Xanthippe who helps her sick aunt

Z is for Zoe who works hard all day. FOR FUN AT A PARTY.

Y is for York who loads papa's hay,

"Who's Got the Whistle," is a game with no end of fun in it. Most of the party-at least all who do not know the game—should be excluded from the room where the tun's going on. Blindfold one of the girls or boys who haven't learned the trick and place him in the center of a circle. in which all the other players are titing, just as if "hunt the slipper" were to be played. While the blindfolding is in progress let some person slip up quietly and tie the whistle by a long string to some part of the dress of the blindfolded one. The game consists in getting hold of the whistle and blowing it while the blindfolded player tries to guess who has it. Of course he has the whistle himself, and until he discovers the trick the fun runs high. When he has found the whistle runs high. When he has found the whistle another player can be called into the room and blindfolded and the trick played again.

SAVED HER LITTLE COYOTES.

Out West, last spring, two young men were ploughing, when they found two young coyotes, a species of prairie dog. They tried to take the coyotes home. After a good deal of thouble with the father and mother, who struggled to recover the pupples, the men succeeded in driving the father and mother away, and then tied the pupples securely in a bag. They watched the bag for a while, but, They watched the bag for a while, but, as the father and mother did not attempt to come nearer than the edge of the they thought they were thoroughly fright-ened and would not try to get their babies back. The men followed the babies back. The men followed the plough from end to end of the field, pass-ing the little creatures in the bag several times, Suddenly there was a strange sight when they turned down the field. It was the mother coyote dragging the bag across the field to the woods. She reached the woods with the bag escaping the men, and there ripped the bag open and let her puppies out

A BOTTLE THAT TRAVELED. On September 28, 1895, a party of tourists, coming back from a trip off the Newfoundland coast, were talking about the various streams and currents of the the various streams and currents of the ocean. They were still arises, relates the Great Round World. So one of the number, Mr. McCoy, made up his mind to put a message in a glass bottle, and throw it overboard, to see where the current

would carry it.

He promised to let the others know if anything more was heard of it, and, writing his name and address on a slip of paper, put it inside a soda water bottle. Then, having corked the bottle tightly,

he threw it into the sea.

Thirteen months after, a man walking along the coast of Sweden noticed a curius object bobbing up and down in the

With his stick he soon brought it ashore, and found that it was a glass bottle. It was so covered with sea-weeds and the barnacles that he had some difficulty, at first, in making out what it was. Then first, in making out what it was, he caught sight of the paper inside: Opening the bottle, he took from it the ote Mr. McCoy had written thirteen

months before.

He hastened to send it to the given address, and Mr. McCoy soon receive. I his note and the soda-water bottle back again, after their many months of travel.

The strange part of the story is, how-ever, that the sea-weeds that were growing on the bottle were of a kind known to grow only in the warm waters of the

The bottle, in journeying from the coast of Newfoundland to the coast of Sweden, had, without doubt, been drifting with some current that had carried it

into the southern seas.

There is a great current in the North Atlantic ocean called the North Atlantic Atlantic ocean, canet the Notu Atlantic eddy. The bottle must bave drifted into this eddy, which would have carried it across the Atlantic to the coast of Spain, then down by the northwest coast of Africa, almost to the equator, thence back again across the ocean to South America, It must then have drifted slow y north-ward, past Newfoundland once more, and across the ocean for a third time, when Psalms xcl., 5.
it was carried into the North sea, and at Bug was originally identified

LITTLE DICK WHITTINGTON. "Grandpa," said Harry, "the clock is alking.

"Ticking you mean," said grandpa "T-i-c-k-i-n-g"
"No, grandpa," said Harry, "the clock says lots of things. It says, 'therry, Harry! Ho, ho, Harry! Christmas coming! Ho, ho, Harry! and it says, 'Play, play Saturday! Go to church on Sabbath Day!' and it says lots of things. I've been sitting here listening to it, and I wish I could remember all it has said to ne." "T-i-c-k-i-r

could remember all it has said to me. "If you listen long to the ticking of a clock, or the heating of a drum, or to any sort of machinery, any regular sound, haded," said grandpa, 'you will soon fancy that it says something. If you are thinkthat it says someting. I you are time-ing of anything in particular, it will talk about that. I remember once, when I was small, I had been a naughty boy, and had to sit in the corner of the hall and had to sit in the corner of the half for a long hour as punishment. There was a fall clock in the corner, and as I watched and listened to it it began to say, 'The boy stole jam! The boy stole pie! Naughty boy!' until I thought I should jump out of my skin."

Harry was thinking how funny it was that his grandpa should have been it small boy annished for 'Eupooping.' He who boy, punished for "snooping." He who was so very tall, and who could have all e pie and jam he chose to call for, ben that gentleman spoke again:
"Once upon a time the be is talked to

some purpose to a certain boy. ever read about Young Whittington?

"No, sir," said Harry.
"It's a true one, they say, and it goes like this: Once upon a time there lived in Lancashire, England, a poor little oronan oy named Dick Whittington, who, anxious to earn his living, went to London to main, eve get a place of some kind, and was hired Telegram

by a mercuant to work in his kitchen

wash dishes, scour pans, and turn the spit for the cook. In those days they roasted meat and poultry by hanging i before a great open fire upon a hook fast ened to the chimney place by a chain o chord, and some one constantly turned i to keep it from burning, while the gravy dripped into the large pau set on the hearth beneath it. Sometimes they tied a little dog to the spit, and as he ran

about he turned the meat.

"It was hot work for the little country and, used to fresh air and green grass, to sit in a dark London kitchien, turning great joints of meat, while the cross cool scolded him, and the other servants laughed at him. So, though he was apprenticed, as all young servants were it those days, he made up his mind to run away; and one morning, he fore any one else was awake, he took his little bundle on his shoulder and left his master's house

as he thought, forever:

"It was Sunday morning, and in those
days there was a great ringing of hells in
London on the Sabbath. Just as Dici
got outside of the city they all burst forth together. Such a sweet sound, it seemed to him, he had never heard, and he said to himself that, as he could not so to church, he would kneet down where he was and say his prayers. So he did, and to listen. And as he listened the bell began to talk to him as the clock did to you just now, and to me long ago, and this was what they said:

" 'Turn again, Whittington, And thou in time shalt be Lord Mayor of London. Turn again, turn again, Lord Mayor o

London. "It was so plain to the boy that it wa as if he heard a voice, and at the momer something rubbed against his folded hands, and behold, it was a little white kitten. It looked hungry, and he picked it in and fed it with some bread he had and all the time the bells kept saying Turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor o

"At last he said aloud Well, well church bells would not tell lies, and if am to be Lord Mayor of London I mus-not leave London Town.

'And as they ceased their chime the

bells sang in his ears, Sir Richard Whit

suag in his ears, 'Sir Richard Whit-tington, Lord, Mayor of London'.

'Very well,' said Dick. 'If so,'l shall make good use of my power, and all poor people shall be glad I am Lord Mayor.' Then he went back to the kitchen and did all he had to do well, for he said to himself, 'If I am one day to be Lord Mayor, I must keep a good character.' "I suppose his conduct pleased the

cook, for he was allowed to keep hi kitten, which grew to be a cat and made his fortune, for one day his master, send-ing out a ship to a far away country, told his servants each might send a venture and Dick. Whittington, whose cat had grown to be a great, white mouser, asked leave to send her. And it so happened that in the Eastern country to which th ship went were many mice and rats and no eats and the king in his palace often had food stolen from his table. To when the captain brought Mistress Puss into the royal presence and told how cuts dealt with mice, and when His Majesty saw the things he aw the things he feared and hated fly efore her, he bought her for a large and sent Dick Whittington price. present besides. It was quite a fortune for those days. Thus says an old poem

"Thus Whittington's wealth began Scullion's life he forsook.
To be a merchant good. And well his credit stood.

"Soon he became sheriff of London and afterward was three times ford may of of the city. He loaned thousands of pounds to his king to maintain his war with France, and refused to receive it again. He fed the poor; was kind to prisoners, who were cruelly used in those days; always assisted widows and orphans. built a church; a college, and places o refuge for the helpless, repaired Christ Church, and did all the good he could, always saying The Lord bade his bells call me back to London, and sent a little cat to make my fortune. And all I do shall be for London's good in His holy name.'"

CURIOUS BIBLES.

Editions of the Scriptures Made Valuable By Mistakes.

One Bible sells for much more than another owing to the misprint of word or the omission of a word, which makes nonsense when the soundest sense was intended. The title Bible" was given to what was formerly known as the "Pearl Bible," from the size of the type used, published in 1653 which contained the following errata:

instruments of righteousness (for un righteousness) unto sin."-Romans vi

shall inherit (for shall not inherit) the kingdom of God?"-I. Corinthians vi., 9 Then there was the so-called "Bug Bible," printed in 1561, with the following change:

"So that thou shalt not need to b afraid for any bugges by nighte that flyeth by day."for the arroy

bogies, and has substantially the same meaning as terror, the word substitut ed in the authorized version. The "Breeches Bible." printed in 1650, has the word "breeches"

The "Placemakers' Bible," printed i 1561, is so called 1561, is so called because the work "place" is misprinted for "peace." The "Treach Bible," printed

aprens.

1568, says: "Is there no treach at Gil ead? Is there no physician there?"-Jeremiah viii., 22. The "Rosin Bible," printed in 1609

(Douay version), asks: "Is there no rosin in Gilead? Is there no rosin in Gliead? Is there no physician there? The "Vinegar Bible" gets its name from the words "The Parable of the Vinegar," instead of "The Parable of the Vineyard." This error is in an Oxford edition of the authorized version published in 1717

"I discharge thee before God" gave rise to the "Discharge Bible," printed in 1806.-I. Timothy v., 21.

"The Standing Fishes Bible" derived its name from "And it shall come to pass that the fishes will stand upon it," "And it shall come to instead of the fishers.-Ezekial xviii

The words, "Who hath ears to hear let him ear," printed in 1810, caused antiquaries to name a Bible the "Ears to Ears Bible "

The words "to remain," in the following sentence, were only directions to a printer, and having been penciled on the margin, were perpetuated in a whole edition of 1805: "Persecuted him that was born after the spirit, to re main, even so it is now."-New York ANIMAL EXTINCTION.

How Sport and Fashion are Devastating the Animal Kingdom.

How extensive and rapid are the changes occurring in the fauna of world may not, perhaps, he generally realized. Race after race of animals has disappeared from the globe through the operation of natural causes, but the chief responsibility for the destruction must be placed at the door of man. The extinction of the great auk, or pengulu, and the rytina, or arctic seacow, is of comparatively recent date; the bison is nearly on his last legsexcept those the curators of the museums will supply him with-and the valrus has become very scarce years ago neccaries were abundant in Texas, but hogskin goods came into vogue, fifty cents apiece were-offered for peccary hides, and in five years' time the peccary had practically betime the peccary had practically be-come extinct. The famous halibut is becoming more difficult to find with each ecurring season, and no longer is Chesapeake Bay the inexhaustible source of supply of the succulent ovs-

For years the danger of the elephant becoming extinct has been pointed out by scientists on account of the imnense annual slaughter of these exceedingly useful, if ponderous animals, and the British government in India has been repeatedly warned to exercise authority in the matter. This beast plays such an important part in the military, as well as in the domestic, economy of the British government in India that the authorities have at last aken alarm at the decreasing numbers of the animal, and have at length decided on instituting repressive regula-tions regarding their slaughter.

These are to be very stringent and to e rigidly enforced. Elephant hunting will no longer be permitted as a mere pastime, and due supervision will be exercised over the trade in ivory. To supply the world with ivory necessitates the death, every year, of 100,000 elephants; and if these were placed in single file they would make a procession 180 miles long. So rapidly, of late years, has the elephant been done to death that the next generation of museum visitors will be gazing at his remains with the same interest that we do now at the remains of the mas-

Fashion—that inexorable whose dictates must be executed if the heavens fall—is responsible for much of the destruction of both beasts and birds. It was the demand for its feathers that brought about the extinction of the great auk-the only bird in the hemisphere that enjoyed the proud distinction of being incapable of flight—being ruthlessly killed by thou-sands, both in Europe and in the north of America, until, about 1840, it was no onger to be found. Seals, despite the restrictions placed around their killing; fur-bearing animals of all kinds; irds of gay plumage; alligators, crocodiles and reptiles of every variety, are being decimated to satisfy the in-satiable demands of fashion. Among the items at one single sale in London, Eng., recently, were the following: 6,000 birds of paradise, 5,000 Impeyan pheasants, 400,000 humming birds, 360.-000 skins of fur-bearing animals, and 250,000 'possum and 30,000 monkey skins The fashionable sealskin sacque demands the lives of 200,000 fur seals every year, and fully 1,000,000 hair seals

re annually slaughtered.

At the door of the sportsman also lies some of the responsibility for the ex-tinction of animals. In South Africa the zebra is no longer to be seen in his accustomed haunts, and the giraffe is met with but seldom.

Death By a Mask.

Death has come to a happy home at Muncy, Penn., just because a little eight-year-old girl, Margaret Colley, had a new mask hideous in the extreme, and was crazy to use it. She frightened the children with it screamed and ran away, and Margaret jumped with delight,
"Boo!" she shricked, dancing into

the home of William Priest, where he and his young wife were romping with their first born, their little two-year-old baby boy, Walter.

The joke was a huge success. Walter screamed. Mr. and Mrs. Priest looked up. There was little Margaret bich contained the following errata: dancing in her false face. Water sank
"Neither yield ye your members as into his mother's arms, hiding his face and convulsed with fear. - In another minute he was in convulsions and frothing at the mouth

Little Margaret tore off her mask and tried to caress and reassure the little one. She failed utterly. Two physicians were summoned.

All night long little Walter shrieked in his delirium. Next morning he was too weak to do anything but lie in his tiny crib and sob convulsively. At noon the baby died.—New York World.

Cure for Corpulency.

A physician who makes a specialty of physical culture and the reduction of obesity tells a rather amusing story of a sidewalk peddlar who came to him for some remedy to check his growing corpulency. The man was a dealer in toy balloons, and the most prominent portion of his frame was his abnormallarge abdomen. The physician prescribed no drugs, but advised the man to change his line of goods, and to offer for sale some mechanical toy that would be displayed on the sidewalk. The new prescription obliged the patient to stoop over two or three hundred times a day, and the doctor declares it to be a fact that in three months' time this exercise, without diet or medicine, had reduced the man's girth cleven inches.-Harper's Bazar.

Utilizing Water Power.

According to present indications, the waterfalls and rapids in the country will some day be utilized as a generator of electricity. The latest achievement in the way of utilizing power is throwing a large wing dam across the St. Lawrence at the Lacaine Rapids. This dam runs out something more than a thousand feet into the rive and takes in an immense body of ware The entire length of the dam is to ! coupled by a power-house with an broken interior of at least a thous will feet. A large number of minor street as being used for similar purposes With a good fall, a force sufficient to run a good-sized dynamo may easily seenred.

In Germany the census is taken every ave years

TRUE FRIENDS OF SILVER

The Republicans Offer the Only Feasible Method of Its Use.

They Have Urged International Bimetallism for Many Years.

International Bimetallic Conferences Were Called by Them.

The Silver Shouters in Democratic and Populist Ranks Are Opposing International Action.

They Don't Want the Question Settled as It Might End Their . Employment.

who are the true friends of silver? Is it the men who own silver mines or are employed by silver minesowners and those who by their advocacy of an impracticable system manage to keep their names before the public and themselves in fat offices, or is it the men and the party which gave to the country its great value. which gave to the country its great vol-ume of silver money, which originated all efforts at international bimetallism, called all the international conferences which have been called by the United States, aphave been called by the chirds states, appointed all delegates to international conferences, and declared in their national and State platforms time after time in favor of the only practical system of utilizing silver, international bimeralism?

These are questions which the people of the United States can afford to conof the United States can arrow to consider, carefully, at the present moment, when the people have, by an overwhelming vote, declared against independent free colonge by the United States and in favor of international action, and in response to this a Republican Congress has passed an act authorizing the calling of such a conference and the appointment of delegates to it, and a Republican President William McKinley, has said in his inaugural address that the question of interesting himselfism will have early inaugural address that the question of in-ternational bimetallism will have early and earnest attentian. "It will be my con-stant endeavor," said he, "to secure it by co-operation with the other great com-mercial powers of the world."

It has been charged over and over again It has been charged over and over again that the men who make the loudest clamor for the free coinage of silver upon the basis which the people of the United States have declared impracticable, do so and have done so for the purpose of retaining their hold upon public office and their control of a certain class of voters of their States or sections. It has been because the states or sections. It has been of their States or sections. It mas been charged that many of these men were moved by mercenary motives of a more direct character in the ownership of silver mines, or by ching directly in the employ of silver mine owners. Whether employ of silver mine owners. Whether this is true or not, every man who studies the attitude of the alleged friends of silthe attitude of the alleged friends of silver in both houses of Congress during the recent discussions upon the international bimetallic conference bill, must be convinced that they are not the true friends of silver, and that it is difficult to explain their attitude by other than selfish motives. Add to this the further than the Doubling pour is the one so explain their include by other than solfish motives. Add to this the further fact that the Republican party is the one political organization which has from the first arged and taken practical steps in favor of the system which the people of the United States have just declared the only feasible one with reference to silver—international bimetallism—and there can no longer remain a doubt in the mind of the honest student of this subject. As to the party and the men who are the true friends of that system which the people have overwhelmingly declared the only practicable one for the restoration of silver—international bimetallism—the discussions in the lifty-fourth congress will show conclusively.

show conclusively.
When Senator Chandler (Republican). When Senator Chandrer (Republication January 27, 1898), asked unanimous consent to take up in the Senate the bill authorizing the appointment of delegates to an international conference on bimetallism, and the calling of this conference if necessary. Senator Pettigrew (Silver-Perchilerant Manual Perchilerant Perchilerant Conference of the Conference of

On January, 27th Senator Chandler again attempted to call up the bill, and Senator Daniels (Silver-Democrat). jected; saving: "I hope the Senator will not interrupt me at this moment," and in-sisted upon retaining the floor and dis-cussing the Nicaragua Canal Bill, thus again preventing the discussion of the bi-

metallic conference bill. On January 28th, when Senator Chandler succeeded in getting the bill before the Senate, Senator Stewart (Silver-Populist), although protesting that he had no disposition to embarrass and hinder the passage of the bill, proceeded to embar rass and hinder it as far as possible b saving, first, that it placed the Unite States in a humiliating position; second States in a humiliating position; second, that there are "grave objections" to international money, which ought to make us hesitate before we enter into any compact with the world; third, that the establishment of such money would "cause great inconvenience to those involved in the complication," and ended by declaring his opposition to international money and denouncing the proposition as "a fake, an old fake."

On January 29th, when the bill was again called up, Senator Vilas (Gold-Dem erat), spoke against it, saying: "I desir ocratt, spoke against it, saying: "Lessire simply to express my opposition to this bill," and proceeded to do so to the extent of remarks covering several pages of the Congressional Record.

On January 20th, during the discussion

of the bill, Senator Pettigrew (Silver-Re publican), said: "I wish to record my protest against the passage of this bill." and

proceeded to detail his reasons for oppo-sition at considerable length. On January 29th, during the discus-sion of the bill. Senator Allen (Silver-Popnlist), presented a long argument to show that the effort would be unsuccessful and

Who are the true friends of silver? Is | lican), after speaking of the movement as lican), after speaking of the movement as having the "air of grotesqueness," said:
"If we must fawn further at the feet of those who control the finances of the world, let us at least preserve our self-respect and do it when we are their hosts."

On January 20th during the discussion upon the bill, Senator Jones, of Arkansas chairman of the Silver Democratic Na-tional Committee, put himself on record tional Committee, put himself on record as to his real sentiments by saving: "This scheme is not ours; we have not originated it: we do not believe it is the scheme for the solution of these difficul-

On January 20th, when the vote was taken in the Senate on the bill, those who voted against it were: Allen (Silver-Popu-list), Pettigrew (Silver-Republican), Roach Democrat), Vilas (Gold-Demo Not a Republican voted against (Silver-Democrat).

the bill.
On February 20th, when the bill came
up in the House, Mr. McRae (Silver-Democrat), and Mr. Dockery (Silver-Democrat), obstructed its consideration by de-

cart, obstructed its consideration by de-manding a second.
On February 26th, during the discussion in the House. Congression. Hartman (Silver-Republican), said: "We desire to register our unqualified detestation at the idea embodied in the declaration that we must have the consent of the leading commercial nations of the earth before we

on legislate for ourselves.

On February 26th, when the bill was under discussion in the House, Mr. Cooper, of Texas (Silver-Democrat), threw cold water on the proposition in the eneuing sentence of his speech by saying: "I be-lieve this measure to be a will-of-the-

Contrast this attitude of the professed friends of silver in the Democratic, Popu-list and "Silver Republican" parties, with the ringing utterances of two men. Senator Allison and Representative Dingley Here are some extracts from the remarks of Senator Allison, the leader of the Reof Senator Allison, the leader of the Republican party in the Senate, and a member of the last international bimetallic conference. Contrast them with the words and affitude of the professed friends of silver quoted above. On January 20th, when the bill was under discussion, Senator Allison said: "Those who believe in an international agreement on this subject are not addicating the power and independence of our nation, but are making dependence of our nation, but are making an honest endeavor to bring these two metals, now widely separated in intermetals, now widely separated in international value, nearer and nearer, and they believe that can be done by their international use. * * This proposition is not new. It has been an established policy of the United States since 1878, by repeated acts of Congress, and by repeated statements in platforms, and never departed from in a single instance by either of the great parties until at Chicago in 1896. * * * Opponents of the bill jeer at the idea that there is a possibility of seguring concurrent action of a numof securing concurrent action of a num her of commercial nations of the world her of commercial nations of the world with this country. * * There has with this country. There has not made progress as respects the concurrent use of both gold and silver, and I venture the assertion that outside of the controlling portion of Great Britain and perhaps.

If necessary, Senator Pettgrew, GiverImproved the Senadianvian States there is not saying: "I cannot yield, Mr. President: I a country in Europe that is not in favor wish to dispose of the appropriation and I think we can better do it now."

On January, 27th Senator Chandler excepting only Germany, which stands again attempted to call up the bill, and uation, and as to the governing forces unton, and as to the governing forces surrounding the Emperor. I do not advo-cate this policy because it is found in the platform adopted in St. Louis. I advo-cate it because I believe it is in the liv-terests of concurrent circulation of these two metals in the world, and because it promotes the commercial interests of the world to minimize the difference in the world to minimize the difference in the power of exchange between great connecting trade countries. One or the other of these two metals, so long as these conditions prevail, will be the paramount metal. Which of them is to be paranount until we have the concurrent tion of nations? It is that which is the rander of the world. Who are these na-ions? Are they China, Japan or the South American States, some of them having a gold standard and some of them having a silver standard, and all of then having a depreciated paper standard but one? Here lies Europe, with its silver and its gold, having the gold standard. cith a trade twelve times as great as al the trade of all the silver countries combined. Therefore, unless we can mini-mize the difference in the value of these

in the House, Representative Dingley said:
"The Republican party at St. Louis declared against the free coinage of silver by the independent action of the country, because they believed, as I believe, and as every scientific bimetallist in the world outside of politics believes, that such ir said of the bill: "It is a useless thing. It dependent free coiming of silver at the is a work or supercrogation."
On January 20th, during the discussion of the bill, Senator Cannon (Silver-Repubsial at the same time that they would in the same time the same time they would in the same time the

two metals in the exchange of the world, this divergence will go on and the people who have the silver money are those who will be most distressed in the exchanges

On February 26th, during the discussion

in the House, Representative Dingle;

which are necessary to be made.

promote, as far as in their power, an in-ternational agreement for the free coin-age of silver under circumstances which should make every dollar in silver as good as every dollar in gold; and that pledge it is our duty fo-day by the passage of this bill to endayor to respond to (Appliance) bill to endeavor to respond to. (Applicuse.)

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the passage of this bill because I believe that its defeat under the circumstances under which it is presented, and in view of the pledge which we made at the St. Louis convention, would result in a tremendoug injury to the sound money cause. (Applause.) It must be understood that there are in this country thousand the country thousand the sound money who. Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I am in favor sands, yes, millions, of voters, who, while opposed to the free coinage of silver by this country alone, because they believe t would give us simply silver monometa lism, as I believe it would, are yet in favor of an honest effort to secure an international agreement upon this point, because they believe that if that can be secured through the co-operation of the commercial nations of the world, it will give us a currency, every dollar or which shall be as good as gold, and that we shall have a gold standard or its equivalent. That it what they believe.

"Now, in view of the fact that there are millions of people who believe that this can be accomplished, I hold, without entering appon discussion as to the probavor of an honest effort to secure an inter

entering upon discussion as to the probabilities of success, that it would be a fatal mistake, practically, for this side of the House, under those conditions, not to meet the wishes of those men, and give a thorough trial to this endeavor to obtain an international agreement. If, it fails, then we shall have done our full duty in the premises, and no harm will have happened. If it succeeds, then we shall have secured throughout the com-mercial world a universal and common standard of value that will promote in

lieve, therefore, under these circumstan ces, without entering upon discussion, that it is the duty of every Republican, in riew of the pledge that we have made, in view of the fact that we should damage the cause of sound money by refu ing to meet our pledge, to vote for this roposition.

"One word further. When the sugges-tion is made that gentlemen in favor of silver at 16 to 1 are voting for this bill, I want you to read between the lines of heir speeches and you can understand ery distinctly that nothing would please them so much as to see this bill defeated to-day, and if their votes would do it, they would so cast them."

Reonblicans Favorable to Silver. Republicans Favorable to Silver. Let us take up the history of the na-tional financial legislation year by year and show what Republicanism has done for bimetallism at home and abroad. The act of Feb. 12, 1873, contains a pro-

The act of Feb. 12, 1873, contains a pre-vision for the inflinited coinage of silver dollars weighing 420 Troy grains, mine-tenths fine, and made them legal tender for any amount not exceeding 85. This was done upon the petition of the Repub-lican Legislature and Republican Gov-gernor of California, presented by the Republican Senator from that State. The act memor provided for the use of Su-ver as subsidiary coin, so that, with the exception of the nickel 5-cent piece and the bronze cent, the white inetal was able to become the entire small change of the American people after the resumption of specie payment. It did not provide for the coinage of the old dollar of 412% grains, nine-tenths, fine, because that amount of silver was worth more than that, for years had been worth more than 400 cents in gold, and was no longer become to the polyment of the provide the polyment of coinage by owner. -than-100 cents-in gold, and was no longer brought to the minist for colinge by own-ers of bullion, being more valuable in that condition than as coin. The Gayern-nient stamp, indeed, in that case, would have set it forth to the world as worth-less than the silver used to form it, but that act of 1873 was careful not to de-monetize the silver dollars already coin-ed, containing in its sixty-seventh and last, section, an express, provision. "That last section an express provision "That this act shall not be construed to affect this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty in-curred upon former acts; but every such right is hereby saved." And among these, of course, the right of the silver dollar to pass as legal tender was chief.

The Forty-third Congress, Republican in both branches, passed the act providing for the resumption of specie payment. President Grant signed this bill on Jan. 14, 1875, and under its provisions the use of silver as a money metal possible. passing current among the people was made possible, after many years use of slepfeciated paper. If the Republication party had done nothing more than this in the legislative field it would deserve well of the republic. By making the obligations of the United States payable in specie on the first day of January, 1879, it hald the way for the highest possible use of silver throughout the land and attained that standard whereby every dollar in circulation became equally and all as good as gold. For this it deserves the support of every honest believer in bimeallism. And in its struggle to preserve its high standard it must have, his support, or we made possible, after many years use of depreciated paper. If the Republican standard it must have his support or we shall sink to the level of Mexico, or

The Monetary Commis On the 15th day of August, 1876, Pres

dent Grant gave his approval to oint resolutious already passed by the Republican Senate, whereby a commis-Republican Senate, whereby a commis-sion was established having for its ob-

First—Into the change which has taken place in the relative values of gold and silver; the causes thereof, whether per-manent or otherwise; the effects thereof apon trade, commerce and finance, and the productive interests of the country, and standard of value in this and

Second-Into the policy of the restora tion of the double standard in this coun-tity; and if restored, what the legal ratio between the two coins, silver and gold.

same regard for the interests of silver which has always characterized Repubican legislation, was placed Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, His colleagues from the Senate were Goorge S. Boutwell, at distinguished Republican, and Lewis V. Bogy, at Democrat. Richard P. Bland and Randall L. Gibson, Democrats, and George Wilhard, Republican, represented the House and William S. Groesbeck, of Chichmati, a Democrat, and Prof. Fran-cis Bowen, of Harvard College, a. Re-publican, were added to the commission as experts. The Secretary was George M. Weston, of Maine, a Republican. The minority report of three-members of the commission, headed by Senator Jones, declares in favor of the free coli-nge of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1—the standard of the Latin Union; while the majority report regards the fall in price Jones of Nevada His colleagues from

natority report regards the fall in price white metal as temporary and di-

Boutwell, Mr. Bowen, nor Mr. Gibson in Boutwell, Mr. Howen, nor Mr. Gibson in separate minority reports, concurred in the recommendation of a new ratio of 15½ to 1 for silver. Nor did any of the recommendations of the commission find favor in the sight, of the National Legislature. But the report undoubtedly led to further inquiry in connection, with other intions, which has come to be known in American, bistoir, as the International American history as the International Monetary Conference of 1878.

For International Bimetallism. By the act of Feb. 28, 1878, President Hayes extended an invitation to the nations of the world to meet and discuss the establishment of relations looking toward tions of the world to meet and discuss the establishment of relations looking toward international bimetallism, and in August of that year representatives from the leading nations of Europe met the distinguished delegates of the United States in Paris under the auspices of the French Minister of Einance. Ex-Gov. Reaben E. Fenton, of New York, was the chairman, Gen. Francis A. Walker and W. S. Groesbeck his associates, and S. Dana Horton, a well known authority on bimetallism, the secretary of the delegation; all except Mr. Groesbeck were Hepublicans. As Mr. Horton was courtenessly given the same rights on the floor of the conference as the others the Republicans preponderated. This is the more significant when taken in connection with the reply of the Americans to a majority of the European delegates. This readst.

This reads:
"The representatives of the United States fully concur that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as those of gold, and they desire that ere long there shall be adequate co-operation to produce the result.

"In regard to the third and last propo-sition they admit that 'some of the States which have the double standard? or, as they prefer to say, use both metals, find it impossible to enter into a mutual en-gigement for the free coinage of silver. They, as representatives of the United States have come here expressly to enter into such an agreement. The difficulty

into such an agreement. The dimentify is not with them, and whatever it may be, they trust that it may soon be removed."
This final statement signed by all the Americans; taken by itself, shows more clearly than columns of explanation what the Davidices were the state of the control of the the Republican party meant at St. Louis by declaring in its platform for the free coinage of silver "by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote."

of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote."

At the meeting in Paris in 1878, Germany alone of the great commercial mations of Europe was absent. To the assembled nations the Republican party of the United States, through three of its distinguished members, proclaimed its anxiety then and there to enter into reciprocal relations for the free coinage of silver. What was done then will be done again during the McKinley administration, and, as will be explained shortly, with every hope of success. with every hope of success

The Conference of 1881. Specie payments were resumed Jan. 1, 1879, and President Hayes was again au-1879; and President Hayes was again authorized to send delegates to an international monetary conference, held, like the one preceding in Paris. The United States was there represented by William M. Evarts, Jately Secretary of State; Allen G. Thurman, late United States Senatorfrom Ohio; T. O. Howe, late United States Senator from Wisconsin, and S. Daña Horton, whose services at the former conference and whose authoritative writings, on bimetallism entitled him to the distinction. All the delegates except one; Mr. Thurman, were again-Republications. one, Mr. Thurman, were again Republi-cans, though the Congress which passed the resolution was Democratic in both

the resolution was Democratic in both branches. The sessions began on April 19, 1881. Tames A. Garfield being President of the United States.

The report of this Paris conference of 1881 is filled with statements which attest the ardent support of the doctrines of bimetallism. What the lamented Garfield had said in his inaugural regarding the precious metals was the basis upon which all the delegates of the United States stood throughout the protracted arguments. President Garfield expressed himself as follows:

"By the experience of commercial ma-

ments. Frequent himself as follows:

"By the experience of commercial nations, in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by a variation in the relative value of the two metals; but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the confidential system. als; but I condently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure. The general use of both metals.

* * If possible, such an adjustment to be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt paying power in all the markets of the world.

To the same effect read this extract from Mr. Horton's note presented to the conference, in relation to the Allison-Bland bill: "By the law of Feb. 28, 1878. the United States became a teacher of re States proposed to Europe concurrent colunge of silver and gold at one ratio, with a view to their convenient use in the countries of the proposed union and the comparative steadiness of their relation to each other everywhere

to each other everywhere.

The Brussels Conference.

The last international monetury conference was held at Brussels Nov. 22, 1892, Benjamin Harrison being President of the United States. As at all former assemblages of the kind the American representation was largely Royalization. resentation was largely Republican, its members being Senators William B. Allimembers being Schafors William R. Alli-son, John P. Jones, Jumes B. McCreary, Henry W. Cannon, E. Benjamin An-drews of Brown's University, and Edwin H. Terrill, Minister of the United States to Belgium. The object-they had in view is indicated in the letter of instructions which they were supplied by John W. Foster, Secretary of State. In it he

suys;
"It is the opinion of the President (Mr. Harrison) and, as he believes, of the people of the United States, with singular unanimity, that the full use of silver as a constant of the ratio to gold to be coined metal at the ratio to gold to be fixed by agreement between the great commercial nations of the world would commercial nations of the world would very highly promote the prosperity of the people of all the countries of the world. For this reason your first and most juportant duty will be to secure, if possible, an agreement among the chief commercial nations of the world looking to international bimetallism—that is, the suggistic coinage of gold and silver into money of tall delt paying proves of the legislation of the world proven of the legislation of the world proven states. money of full debt paying power at a fixed ratio in coinage common to all the

axed ratio in comage common to all the agreeing powers."

The report of the American delegates shows that the program prepared on behalf of the United States containing the sentiments, "that in the opinion of this conference it is desirable that some measurements have been formed for increasing the way. ure may be formed for increasing the us receity due to its recent demonetization by five nations.

Neither Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Bland, Mr. every one of the nations present, of silver in the currency system of the ' receiving the approval of nearly

These declarations of approbation made by Great Britain, France, Spain, The Netherlands and other great commercial countries, and the concomitant sentimen animating the conference, give the greater hope to all who hold with the Republican party that bimetallism by interna tional agreement affords the only practic-able solution compatible with American common sense and American boner of the difficulties under which silver is laboring.

Change of Sentiment Abroad.

The Brussels conference adjourned to meet May 30, 1893. Just two months before that date a motion made in the British Parliament to call the conference British Parliament to call the conference— powers together was lost by a vote of 148 yeas to 220 mays. On that occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed dinself thus regarding the conference; "If, in the future, it is to do any good, it must discuss proposals made by responsh-ble Governments. If the United States shall call it together again her Majesty's Government will probably be ready to dis-cuss the question and would consider, in

cuss the question and would consider, in cuss the question and would consider, in a courteents and friendly manner, any proposals that might be laid before it."

But on the 17th day of Murch, 1896, the British House of Commons without a dissenting voice, "urges upon the Government the advisability of doing all in

its power to secure by international agree-ment a stable monetary power of ex-change between gold and silver;" in other change between gold and surer; in other words, in a little more tinn three years Parliament had changed its sentiments completely in regard to a bimetallic standard and had evidenced it by turning a vote of \$1 against to an absolute manimity for such a measure as the Republican party favors.

Thus the way now seems to be mor clearly open than ever before for the Re-publican party to carry out its desires for international action in favor of true bi-metallism.

That the time is now more auspicious for favorable international action than for favorable international action than ever before was testified by Congressman McCreary, of Kentucky, who was a member of the last international monetary conference, a Democrat and a supporter of Buyan in the late campaign, though not agreeing with the extreme views expressed in the platform in behalf of indegendent, active, and the parties for Linde

pendent action on the part of the United In discussing the bill for an internation

In discussing the bill for an international bimetallic conference in the House, on Feb. 26, he said: "Four international monetary conferences have been held in the last thirty years. The first was held at the invitation of France and met at at the invitation of France and met at Paris June 17, 1867; the second met at the invitation of the United States at Paris Aug. 16, 1878; the third was called by France and the United States and held in Paris in 1881; the fourth and last was held at Brussels in 1892. There were but nine nations represented in the conference of 1878; thirteen represented in the conference of 1881, but at the last conference held in Brussels in 1892. the conterence of 1881, but at the last conference, held in Brussels in 1892, twenty nations were represented and all of the delegates were in their seats the first day the conference assembled. * * * While the monetary conferences that have been held the property of th heen held were not successful on the main question, they made substantial progress in the cause of bimetallism and helped to educate the people to open the way for that international agreement which I hope will come after a while, I delieve the prospect for international bimetallism is better now than ever before.

Growth of Silver Circulation The following tuble issued by the direct for of the United States mint gives the per capita circulation of gold, silver and paper in several countries in 1873, whe

| paper in several countries in 1873, when silver was alleged to have been struck down in the United States:
| Country. Gold. Silver. Paper. | Total: United Stress 324 | \$0.15 | \$17.97 | \$21.36 | \$27.97 | \$21.36 | \$27.97 | \$21.36 | \$18.97 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.37 | \$27.3 Austria-Hun Australasia . 19 23 Denmark . 2 28 Sweden . . . 41 Norway . . . 4 22 Sweden 41 98 136 275 Norway . . . 422 89 128 639 Thus it will be seen, when the dollar of

cur daddies was so "plentiful," we had an average of 15 cents apiece! But twenty-four years after "our standard moniey was cut in two"—after the suffering of so long a period "uniter the blighting effects of the gold standard"—we find that our per capital standard in the lighting effects of the gold standard. its of silver has risen from 15 cents to 88.75.—Exchange

McKinley Is a Man of the People evidences of Mr. McKalley's determina-tion to Execut to the practices of such Presidents as Grant, Arthur and Rarri-son, and to step aside from the new de-parture inaugurated by Mr. Cleveland, With each succeeding day we are strengthened in the belief that Mr. Mc-Kinley finds the customs of the Presi-dents, from the beginning down to 1885, good enough for him. good enough for him.

We have already expressed our gratification at finding that Mr. McKinley has confidence enough in his fellow-citizens to leave the White House guards behind and walk about the public streets like any othcan be proposed in the proposed in the proposed in the proposed in person to a hospital to visit one of his close friends unhappily sojourning there as the victim of an accident. Mr. McKinley, in fact, appears to be as kind-hearted as he is unostentations, not at all disposed for some proposed blueset. not at all disposed to segregate himsel from the human race, or to repudiate th simple ties of friendship and affection. The illustrious position to which he has been elevated does not change his dispobeen elevated does not change his dispo-sition or fill him with concest.—Washington Post.

Why Importations Have Decreased

The investigations of the Ways and Means Committee show that the reason for the decreased value of importations under the Wilson bill and the apparen large excess in the value of exports is no nitogether that we are exporting more and importing less, in preportion, than for-merly, but that our exports are valued as heretofore at the full price, and the ad-valurem rates of the Wilson bill encourage the undervaluation of imports, as ac calorem rates have always done. effect has been especially noticeable in the chemical schedule, in which the sub-stitution, in the Wilson-Gorman bill, of ad valorem for specific rates was more gen ral and sweeping than in any other sched ale. The decline in the invoiced value of imports is too great to be accounted for by ordinary fluctuations of prices or even by hard times.

Don't Complain About Pensions. The wealth of France is estimated at \$42,000,000,000, that of Germany at \$32,000,000,000 and that of the United States at \$62,000,000,000. The population of

France is 37,000,000, that of Germany 50,000,000 and that of the United States 68,000,000. The Government expenditures of France are \$17 per capita, those tures of France are \$17 per capita, those of the German Empire over \$6 and those of the United States, pensions included, only \$5.50, "although the public debt of the German Empire is only about \$300,000, while that of the United States is in the neighborhood of \$1.700,000,000. The French people pay \$3.50 per capita for the support of their devalues. for the support of their standing army, and the German people \$2.50; it costs the United States \$2 per capita for pensions, and the number of pensioners is nearly, equal to the combined active forces of France and Germany.

FOUR TARIFF SCHEDULES.

They are Very Satisfactory to the Farmers of the Country. If we may judge by the four schedules already completed, it is safe to predict that the new tariff law will be an adequate response to public sentiment as reg istered at the polls on Nov. 3. While the stered at the poils on Nov. 3. While the rates of duty are still subject to change before the committee reports the bill in the Fifty-fifth Congress, the purpose of the tariff makers to provide a distinctly protective measure is very clearly indicated.

This purpose is more apparent in the ag-cicultural schedule than in any other. This schedule is regarded by many as the most majortant feature of the new tariff, affeeting, as it does, the greatest of all industries in this country. It is safe to say that the interests of hisbandry will be guarded, not only in the imposition of the McKinley duties on agricultural products but in the enlarged foreign markets for our demostric products, that will be seen as a second control of the country of the c our domestic products that will be secured through the reciprocity feature of the law. Having suffered the most heavily from the Wilson tariff law, the farmer will receive more benefit from the tariff legislation of 1897 than any other producer

Pops vs. Popocrats.

The Populist monetary theory is expressed in the address delivered yesterday by the retiring president of the Reform Press Association is wild in the extreme, but there is consistency in its wildness. In this it differs from the Popocratic theory of Bryan et al.

In this it differs from the Popocratic theory of Bryan et al.

The Populists hold that money is entirely a creature of legislation; that the stamp of the Government will make a good dolar out of a strip of paper worth but a small fraction of a cent. Therefore they can see no need of wasting time over the respective market. respective merits of gold and silver as money material. Let the Government, they say, take a few dollars' worth of paper and print a sufficient number of millions of dollars to raise the per capita to \$50 or gold a matter and they are capital. \$50 or such a matter, and thus conquer the demon of hard times. If we accept the Populist premises, as to the potency of the Government, flat, the Populist conclusion that the money metal or "redemption" money," is of no consequence, is inevita-

How different is the logic of the Ponoraw dinerent is the logic of the Popo-crats! They claim that the fast can make a hundred cent dollar out of 40 cents' worth of silver bullion, and then they shrink*from the consequences of their own proposition and demand the redemption of paper issues in coin .- Memphis Scimitar (Deni.).

Bryan Becoming a Plutocrat.

Mr. Bryan is likely to become a bloated plutocrat. He is making money, as is said, "hand over fist." When he was nominated he was receiving \$20 per week for writing more or less able editorials for an Omaha newspaper. Everything was so dark and forbidding that he was desirous of getting a position as advance agent for a traveling theatrical troups, which might have paid him \$50 per week. which might have paid him \$50 per week. Now he is beginning to roll in wealth. His book is bringing him an income of more than \$100 a day and his publisher would be glad to buy his interest in the work for \$50,000. Meanwhile, he picks'

work for \$50,000. Meanwhile, he picks up stray lecture dates at \$500 a night. From a financial point of view the world is going very well with him. Money comes rolling in in a constant stream. He still affects to be one of the masses, but evinces no purpose to divide with the "struggling masses" over whom he wept when he went about campaigning in 1965—Ohio State Journal. -Ohio State Journal.

Don't Fight the Capital that You Need at Home.

President Ripley, of the Santa Fe Rail-road, in a recent memorial to the Kan-

"Meantime, do not indvertise to the world that invested capital is unsafe in Kansas, or that resort to the courts is necessary to protect the rights of citizens against unreasonable demagagues or honest but mistaken agitators who imaging est out instance agrations who maging wrongs that have no existence and believe that the interests of the State can be advanged by driving away capital or confiscating the property of others." He further shows that in ten years—from Jan, 1, 1887, to Jan, 1, 1887—the market also of the course of the results of the course of value of the stocks of the four chief railyang of the stocks of the four chief ran-way systems of Kanasa (the Union-Pag-cific, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Atchison) suffered a loss of over \$200.-000,000, and as to the larger part of them there has been no income whatever for many years.

Farmers Are the Wealth Producers

It is a matter of interest to know what our leading crops are worth. The esti-mates of the Department of Agriculture mates of the Department of Agriculture give the following values of eight of the principal agricultural products of the United States in 1896. Corn. at 21.5-cents per busiel, \$490,000,000; hay, at 72.6 cents, \$310,603,000; onts, at 18,7 cents, \$132,485,000; potatoes, at 28,6 conts, \$72,182,000; barley, at 32.3 cents, \$22,491,600; rye, at 40.9 cents per pound, \$24,258,000, making a total of \$1,451,136,000. In other words, the farmers of nating a 1010 of \$4.501.

136,000. In other words, the farmers of this country raised in one year these eight articles to a value about \$230,000,000 greater than our total interest-bearing and non-interest bearing national debt at the end of 1896.

Industries Are Improving

Dun's Review, a very high authority, and an absolutely fair one, in a recent urticle on the condition of the industries of the country says:

of the country says:
There is a very general increase in the working force, more establishments having started in the iron and steel manufacture, in the boot and shoe and the woolen manufacture, in the coke works, and in many minor branches, while the curtailmany minor oracross, while the current-ment in cotton manufacture is well ob-served, but is in part balanced by the starting of some mills not affected by the agreement. A strike of tanners of Chi, cago is the only labor difficulty of much importance.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

GRAYLING AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PEOPLE ARE SAYING ABOUT IT.

It Contains Not a False Note and Is Commended Alike by Republicans and Democrats-Even the British Show Mild Approval.

The inaugural address of President Me The mangural address of President Mc-Kinley is it document, the spirit of which must commend it to every lover of his country, no matter what he may think of the policy therein outlined. There is nothing boastful of exultant about it; in nothing boastful of exultant about it; instead, there is madesty, and hope, some pled with a gravifying determination on party policies that are well defined. Resolutions are not always a safe index of performance; neither, can an inaugural address be accepted as a guarantee of good deeds. But to begin right is something. Sulmabus (Ohio) Dispatch.

A Business Administration.
President McKinley gives every guarantee of a business administration that

an inaugural message can express. Like an inaugural message can express. Like his letter of acceptance of the Republican immination, his first communication as President, addressed to the people, is remarkable for its simplicity of statement, its wholesonic and welcome freedom from 25 reletorical pretense, and the strong air of common sense that pervades it. What he has to say the President says briefly and pointedly, and without waste of words in fitting the president was the fitting of the president was the president in introductory phraseology.-New York Advertiser.

Not a False Note.

Not a False Note.

President McKinley has given the public an inaugural without a false note or an ambiguous sentence. It is clear, straightforward, systematic and foreible. There is nothing merely, perfunctory about it. He recognizes the difficulties that have been heaped up during the long depression, and frankly says that recovery will require time, even with wise legislation. He first of all discusses the financial stipation, because that is uppermost in public consciousness. And he favors the creation of an expert commission to consider the registon of the coinage, currency and banking laws.

The President will always hold himself ready to co-operate with other great commovial powers for international bimetallism, but until such co-operation can be secured, the silver coined and that may be caimed here inner by kept constantly at

secured, the saver round, and, that, may he coincil here into the kept constantly at parity with gold. To this all our resources are pledged, and the pledge must be kept. -Philadelphia North American.

A Business-Like Document,
President McKinley's message is a straightforward, business-like document, in which its author has clearly expressed what he had to say, and has evidently taken more pains to convince the reader that he means what he says than to indulge in hyperbole and other redundancy of phrase.—Portland Express.

Portland Express. An Honest, Sincere Man.

The address must we helieve impress every reader as being that of an earnest, honest, slucere man, determined to do his full dury. It is also the address of a man nearly all of whose economic creed can be expressed in one word—"protection." But expressed in one word—"protection." But the possibly the needs of the trensury and the possing the needs of the treasury and the caution of fengressional leaders of his party less fully absorbed in that theory, and policy may make the new tariff law more conservative than if the new President's wishes had full sways. Except for the excess of zeal displayed in this connection, Mr. McKinley's program we are part, in conservative and wise—likely to program the magnetic of a starting conservative and wise—likely to promute the progress of a returning confidence in the future of business if faithfully carried out.—Jacksonville Times-Un-

He Should Not Be Embarrassed.
The President of the United States cannot make good times nor bad times. He

has no power to enforce the carrying out of his recommendations. But the whole tone of the first presidential utterance bespeaks a sincere solicitude for the good of the country. There ought to be no inconsiderate or vicious opposition to the policies which the Republican administration shall seek to carry into effect. tion shall seek to carry into effect. Hav-ing the responsibility of governing the country, it should have a fair opportunity to govern unlindered by factions dissent on the part of the minority.—Philadelphia Bassird Douborstit

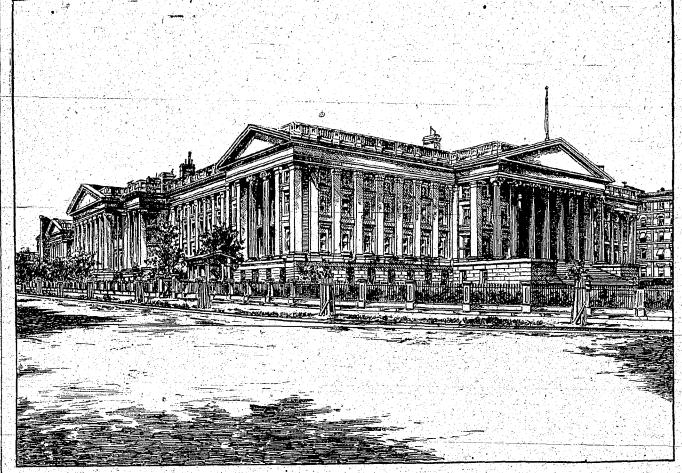
Even the British Mildly Approve. It is a pleasure to read the approving comments of the British press and British bankers on the inaugural message of Pres pankers on the inaugurat message of Pres-ident McKinley, even if they are sami-wiched in with disapproval of certain sec-tions, which, no death, the President very well knew wher, he wrote them Great Britain would not approve. They were written for the American people, not fo the English, and, with the endorsement of the American people, it makes little difference to this country whether our consins across the water agree with them or not.—Baltimore American.

Breathes Sturdy Patriotism. President McKinley's inaugural address is worthy of the man. Every sen tence breathes of robust Americanism sturdy patriotism and unfaltering determination to do the right thing no matter what may happen. There is no talk o what may happen. There is no talk of war, no hint of revolution, indeed, no non-

if anywhere, y epitomized, President McKin ley favors a monetary commission com-posed of both parties that shall give a careful and dispassionate examination of the currency system. His idea, as he say: the currency-system. His deet as he says himself; is, that while "our money is all good now, its value must not further be threatened." At his limits must be enduring. President McKinley stands resolutely by that portion of the platform which deduced in face of interesting himself.

lares in favor of international bimetal He yields not one inch in declaring that it shall be his endeavor to secure that it said to also enterior to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. And again in this he will have the support of the people.—New York Commercial-Advertiser.

Fulfills the Highest Expectations. The inaugural address of President Me Kinley fulfills the high expectation, which had been formed of the principle



THE TREASURY BUILDING.

The Federal government was transferred from Philadelphia to Washington in the year 1800. It took six days then to make the trip from Philadelphia to Washington, which is now accomplished in three hours. The Treasury was located in a plain three story building which had been erected for the purpose, facing on 15th street. In 1804 the business had so grown that a new building was necessary, and one was erected at the mormous cost of \$12,000, and was heralded to the country as especially meeting the requirements by reason of the fact that it was "fire proof." In August, 1814, however, the British proved that

"Put the building right here," said President Jackson, thrusting his came into the ground, a building was of freestone from Virginia, of a mile in walking around it, the long when they entered Washington August to the White House, when, in 183% a loto the ground, a building was to the transferred to a group of buildings to the transferred to a group of buildings of the transferred to a group of buildings, in the western part of the group of buildings, in the western part of the grounds on the 15th street from three thousand, while in the western western buildings."

The Pederal government was transferred to the group of buildings, and either end, and the west in length, and the number of people with the determined.

As soon as practicable another buildings."

As soon as practicable another building was in 1832 destroyed.

The Pederal government was transferred to the group of the western becomes the plan of the original building, while the northern and southern end and western for the province of the western buildings was in 1832 destroyed. they did thet apitol and White House, when they entered Washington August 14th of that year. The Treasury was then transferred to a group of buildings in the western part of the city, which were known as the "seven buildings." As soon as practicable another building, was erected, which was in 1833 destroyed by fire, and a large amount of valuable public documents lost. This was followed by considerable controversy among the people, who thought they ought to have neonle, who thought they ought to have say in the location of the new Treasury a say in the location of the new Treasury building, and it was to end this factions guarrel that President Andrew Jackson planted his cane in the earth just east of the White House, and issued the order quoted above: "Par the building right At least this is a local and nobody seems disposed to dispute its reguracy.
The corner stone of the present building

poissed grante brought from John John building embodies the most perfect Grecian architecture, the long colonnade on Toth street being a marked feature to those familiar with its appearance, while the portions on the southern, western and northern from are surmounted by pillars of the jonic order. The additions to lars of the ionic order. The additions to the original building were begun several years before the late war, the south wing being completed, in 1860, the west-wing in 1863 and the north front in 1867, the cost of the entire building heing nearly ten million dollars. The length of the

which will make everybody rich and pros-perous has induced many thinkers to adopt socialistic notions in which they dream of a paternal Government which will take from the rich to give to the poo and keep up a constant and systematic distribution of benefits to the entire popu

natural resources of the country, includ ing the building of railronds, particularly in the Southern States. Of course, there will be many persons who are dissatisfied, but that will be the only general prosperity that will be possible in this world.

Naw Otherns Blowning in this world.

Bryan's Money Theory Won't Hold. The whole structure of Bryan's recent talks is built upon the theory that when money is scarce times are bad. The best times the United States has ever had was times the United States has ever had was when money was scarcer than it is now, and the hardest flues the nation has known for thirty years was when the circulating medium was at its highest point of issue. If Mr. Bryan had said that times were good when money was plentifully in circulation, and had when money was hourself away, his axiom would have been all right, but to hold that the mere act of inflating the currency will drive pard times away is to fly in the face of his

What the country needs, says Mr. Bryan, "is money enough to transact its business." What the country really needs is business enough to call its existing money into service. According to the report of the Comptroller of the Treasury there are now lying in the banks of the country between five and six billions of de-dollars. Paradoxical as it may seem, this is nearly five times as much money as there is in existence, and yet every dollar of it is available for the transaction of usiness. Business makes its own mone and is not dependent upon the amount o currency.set alloat by the Government so long as there is comply to form a reason-able basis. With less money than at pres-ent the United States transacted billion after billion more business in 1892 than in 1896. As well might Mr. Bryan say that it is impossible to measure the wheat crop of the United States because there are u ugh half-bushel measures to hold it all Kansas City Journal.

There is no room in the United States for a "Republican silver party." The lit

sions one either end, and the west in length, and the number of people who side composed of granite. The long columned on the 15th street front shows the plan of the original building, while the plan of the original building, while the northern and southern end and western front are the extensions constructed of polished granite brought from Maine. The building are an additional thousand or building embodies the most perfect Green or the most perfect of the most perfect or the most perfect of the most perfect o more. The employes of this department of the government minks a sufficient himber to stock a respectably-sized city. From 10, a. in, until 2 p. in, its doors are open to the public, who freely visit all parts of the public, who freely visit all parts of it except the yaults where the bonds and the gold and silver are kept. To these visitors may obtain admittance by spe-cial order from the Treasurer, and they one other from the Treasure, that they arre-visited by many thousands of people annually. Next to the Capitol and White House the Treasury building is the object of attention from all visitors, and the in-1814 however, the British proved that The corner stone of the present building ten million dollars. The length of the of attention from all visitors, and the intere was a little mistake about this, for was faid in 1834 by Secretary of the structurals 462 feet, the width 264 feet, terest in it warrants the presentation of they burned the Treasury building, as Treasury Levi Woodbury. The original so that one must travel about a quarter the accompanying illustration.

tion on the currency is fixed and final. It is as definite and distinct as the party's creed in regard to the rights of secession or the policy of protection to American industries. Republicanism stands for

industries. Republicanism stands for sound, honest dollars, worth 100 cents in gold, as firmly as it stands for the enforcement of Federal authority and for the supremacy of the nation.

Senators Teller Pettyrew. Cannon and their associates have no right to the Republican name so long as they persist in their present policy.—Exchange.

THE LOSS IN FOUR YEARS.

The Figures Are Simply Appull-

The Figures Are Simply Appailing.

It is impossible to compute the exact losses inflicted on manufacturers and wage carners under the Democratic free trade policy. Excellent authorities place the average yearly loss in wages, as compared with the amounts paid during the presidency of Harrison at not less that \$250,000,000: This would make a total loss in four years of \$1,000,000,000 to the samous. This would make a total loss in four years of \$1,000,000,000 to the wage enviror. The shrinkage in the value of real estate, railroads and productive properties of all sorts it is likewise impossible to measure accurately. The most competent statisticians, however, estimate the cost to the nation in the fall of wage the cost to the nation in the fall of wages and depreciation of values since March 4, 1898, at from three to four thousand mill-ions of dollars. In other words, the Dem-ocracy's stubborn attempt to reverse the fixed protective policy of the United States and substitute for it the jobley of free trade, has cost the American people a sun-about equal to the expense of puriting down the rebellion.

The Fifty-lifth Congress will legislate

for American producers and not for for cigners. The soundriess of the currency will be unassulable under a Republican administration pledged to preserve the gold standard. The prospect is luminous with encouragement.—New York Com-mercial Advertiser.

Mr. Bryan's Diamonds.

Mr. Bryan's Diamonds.

Mr. William J. Bryan appeared before an audience which about filled two-thirds of Carnegie Hall in New York last night. This friend of the "toiling anasses" and senemy of plutocrats appeared in better form than when he was campaigning. His girth is greater, his cheek filled out, and he hall two diamonds in the expansive front of his shirt. When he was campaigning if e only lind monds in the expansive front of his shirt. When he was campaigning he only liad our but as he is now rolling un richesand is not dividing to any extent with the "tolling masses"—he can afford to he deck the boson of his shirt with rare and radiant goms which dazzle the eyes of the honest citizens with long whiskers who reside on the banks of the raging Platte.
The wearing of diamonds and enuncia

tion of the peculiar principles Mr. Bryan affects, do not go well together,—Albany Journal. Secretary Sherman Is an American

There was no dodging and no rinning in Senator Sherman's speech at the dinner given him at Washington hast night by the Ohn congressional delegation. He faced the Cuban situation more squarely

than his immediate predecessor has ever done, and he amounted his policy in terms that will permit of no shuffling in

"We intend," he said, "to profect our citizens, whether they be on land or sea." He expressed the opinion that the time was not far distant when the whole west ern hemisphere would be under a repub Jority of Republican voters at the time when it took pince. The Republican party ratified it with absolute explicitness in was our glory to build up among our fellow republic in with absolute explicitness in North and South America examples of our own.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

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FAVORABLE REPORTS EVERY DIRECTION.

Democratz und Republicans Units in Welcoming the Dawning Prosperity-Many Idie Mills and Furnaces Are Reopened.

We find in the South daily evidences "We find in the South daily evidences of argroving trade revival, and being a singuine people, we hope that an era of general prosperity is at hand. In Georgia, the great imajority of the cotton mills are running, giving employment to 4,000 or 5,000 people. We have about 3,000,000 spindles in operation, but I must admit that the price obtained for the manufactured product is not eatisfactory. Now that the financial question has been settled for the time being at least, general attention will be given to trade conditions with beneficial results, I do not care, howwith beneficial results. I do not care, how ever, to make any suggestions, as to how trade can be immediately benefited. That would embrace a discussion of the ques-tion of currency reform, to which I cannot devote the time at present. —From inter-view with Schulor Walsh, Democrat.

Business has been resumed. A thrill has gone through every artery and nerve of the commercial world. The spirit of enterprise has gone forth. The sun is in the sky and the clouds are disappearing. With maintracturers it is, becoming a question of how much rather than how fittle to.do. This is a glorious condition and indicates an absolute reversal from that which obtained a year ago. A list of all the mills and factories which have resumed operations since the November election would be a very long one and the increase in their number will continue unquestionably, throughout, the spring months. The collapse of the iron poolseems to hawbeen the determining factor in the stimulation of industrial energy everywhere, and that was brought about by the impact of an irresistible demand upon the accumulated stocks. Everybody is now going to market.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.). sky and the clouds are disappearing graph (Dem.).

The answers to a very general inquiry egarding the conditions of business are not jubilant, but they are buoyant and ex-press the opinion that some improvement is discernible. Although deficits continue to be slown in every monthly statement of the treasury, the condition of the treas-ncy is strong. The best indication of conthey is strong. The best indication of confidence is the gradual increase of the gold reserve in the treasury. It is now nearly 50 per cent more than the \$100,000,000 which custom has established as the fimit. A year ago the question which agitated the business of the country was the possition. bility of maintaining the gold reserve be cause of the raids made upon it. No one thing so seriously disturbed the business of the country as the fear that the treating many might fail to continue gold payments. That fear has passed, and the return of confidence is indicated in the preference of those who have money for greenbacks. Confidence in the monetary situation is the foundation of all improvement in busi-ness. Another favorable indication is our improved foreign credit. Our securities are no longer returning for redemption, and the drift of trade in our favor has ereated a large and increasing balance on our side of the sheet. Manufacturing industries are looking up.—Indianapolis Jour

In general trade the encouraging symptoms continue to outnumber the discour-nging. The net impression of the past week is one of distinct improvement. This is particularly obvious, as the daily dis-putches have shown, in the iron and steel puties have shown, in the from and steel stitution. Bessenter pig from steel billets and steel rails have all advanced in price, under the influence of sharply strength-ened demand, and there has been a re-opening of many idle mills and furnaces.—Boston Journal.

From every direction comes the cheer-ing news of the starting up of idle stops and mills of an increase in the production and mills of an increase in the production of those already in operation. Yesterday the Candee rubber footwear plant, at New Haven, Conn., employing 1,200 hands; the Riverside Steel Company, near Parkershurg, W. Va., employing 1,800 mien; the Farwell Worsted Company, at Providence, R. I., employing 500 hands, and the silk mills at South Norwalk, Conn., resumed work after a long period of inactivity, and the repair shops of the New-Haven Railroad system in New Haven Parkellerer, Tanuton, Boston and New Haven Kulfroid system in New Haven, Providence, Taunton, Boston and Hartford, which tupley 6,000 men, have begun running ten hours a day. The Sirver Spring bleachers, at Providence, employing 550 hands, and the large yard mills at Centreville, R. I., employing 1,000 hands, have commenced to run full time. Before the present week closes other factories all over the New England and Middle States will again be in operation. lew York Commercial Advertiser,

Genuine improvement in business not come with a rush, like the breaking of a great dam. The growth for some weeks past has been more cheonraging, because in nearly all lines it has been gradual and moderate. The impure of the steel rail and other combinations in the iron business has brought out a vast quantity of trade which had been held back, and has set many thousand men at work, while the slow but steady gain in other great the slow but steady gain in other great industries has given employment to many thousand more, but the full effects will not appear until the increased purchases by all these swell the distribution of goods. This comes more slowly and later, but is already apparent.—Dun's Review.

President McKinley can do much to inoffice as President gave him no magical power to bring to the country universal prosperity. That depends very much upon the legislation of Congress. If that body fails to enact the laws which he has so clearly suggested in his inaugural, his so cearly suggested in his mangura, his administration will not be attended with that measure of general prosperity which the intelligent people of the country have a right to expect. The President has done all that he can do for the present. He has indicated the legislation which he deems necessary and he has called Congress to nect. Those who are in full accord with him in Congress will have bills prepared and will promptly make them law if they have the hardest him he congress will have believe the head of the prompt of the prompt of the prompt of the head of are not hindered by hostility in the Senate.—Exchange.

Suspicious,
Landlord (to agent)—I wish you'd
keep a close watch on the people who have that house on X street. I'm afraid

they're up to something.

Agent—What has aroused your suspi-

Landlord-They haven't asked for any repairs this mouth.-Cleveland

and be therefore recommended that Con-gress create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our carry consideration the revision of con-cointee, currency and banking laws. In-case the power to appoint such a com-nission should be vested in the President, the pledges himself to appoint prominent and well informed citizens of different parties, whose known ability and special vill command public confidence it the results of their deliberations. As to bimetallism, he would labor to secure it by co-operation, with the other great commercial powers.—St. Paul Bioneev Press.

A Plain Man's Plain Talk.

A Plain Man's Plain Talk.
President McKinley indulged in no oratorical flights in his inaugural address
yesterday. It was the plain talk of a
plain, earnest man. But it had the ring
of the right kind of inspiration—"the
chime between apright thinking and
downright acting"—when after he had announsed a policy of business revival he
stated that he would call Congress togetheer at once-to meet on March 15.—Bufer at once-to meet on March 15.—Bufat once-to meet on March 15.-Buf falo Evening News.

The Chart and Compass Displayed. In a message so general in its character there, is much more significance in th emphatic statement of generic principle emphatic statement of generic principles, than in the old style of message, in which the President enters into specific explanations of, his proposed course of action, President McKinley wisely avoids laying before, the public a detailed program at this time, but he displays the chart and this time, but he displays the chart and compass by which he will endeavor to steer the ship of state. This leaves him freedom of action within certain web defined lines, and the lines are good painly drawn that there is no danger of the craft going astray or striking upon the rocks while so cool and level-headed a pilot is at the helm.—Minneapolis Tribune.

He Has the Good Wishes of Ali, In some respects William McKinley en-ters office auspiciously. He was elected by the largest popular impority, excep-one, ever east for a candidate for Presione, ever east for a candidate for Fresi-dent. His private character is above re-proach, his public career has been honorable, and he wins the liking of people who come in contact with him. Owing to his personality and to the circumstances sit-tending his election, he is therefore in-tended by the good wishes of most of his contravance in assuming the lightest was ountrymen in assuming the highest pos in the republic.- Memphis Scimetar

Warm Words from the South.

Warm Words from the South, So far as the new President shall stand for those things which we believe to be right, and for the best interest of the country, so far the Telegraph will endeavor to hold up his bands. So far as he shall fail in these things so far will the Telegraph oppose him, for the time has room when there should be more of parcome when there should be more of par-tisgnaship based upon spoils. There was a time, not long ago, when it was difficult, on account of a proscriptive pol-ley against the South, for Southern men to manner-born to sustain any policy of a Republican administration; but a speech Republican administration; but a specer delivered by Maj. McKinley to Confeder-ate veterans of Virginia during the cam-paign and uttegaces of his published to the world a few days after the election, irrevocably commit him to a fair and liberal policy towards the South.—Macor Telegraph (Democratic).

He Favors Reciprocity.

his policy on the money and tariff questions by declaring that our currency laws need such revision as will place our mone-tary system on a safe and enduring basis. The granting of additional discretionary may be a safe and enduring basis. the reciprocity freques in torce under the rariff-net of 1899, but declares that the satisfactory trial of reciprocity justifies the granting of additional discretionary power in the making of new commercial treaties, with the end always in view of opening new markets for the products of our country by creating concessions to our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need cannot produce.-Chicago Times Herald

Clear on the Currency Question. Nothing can be clearer than Presiden

McKinley's monetary views as expressed in his inaugural address. He assures the country that "binnetallism will have early and express attention," and it will be his earnest endenvor "to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial lowers of the world."—Brooklyn News.

His Currency Views Are Sound, views of the President on this im The views of the President or this im-portant subject are very sound, and it remains to be seen if Congress will rise to a proper consideration of the situation and respond to the President's carness presentation of the necessity for remedial measures. He favors the creation by Congress of a monetary commission, composed of prominent, well-informed citizens of different-parties, who will command public confidence, both, on account of their ability and special fitness for the work.—New Orleans Picayune (Dein.)

Revenue the First Thing Necessary By far the most hopeful sign on the horizon of the new administration is the assurance that President McKinley gives in his message that there is to be no immediate mediling by Congress with our monetary system—no tinkering or cobbling by indifferent financial mechanics. for the present at least. The new Presi dent declares that a necessity exists for some revision of our fiscal laws, and he expresses a belief that a system better than the present one can be devised; but now, he says, is not the proper time to attempt it.—New York Morning Advertiser

Sententious Comment.

The message will add to the popular impression that Maj. McKinley possesses, in an eminent degree, the genius of common sense, and that he will make a prident, safe, and at the same time progressive President:

Altogether the first official utterance of President McKinley, has the ring of true metal, and will give general satisfaction The country is to be congratulated. The address throughout is free from

abscurity and self-conscious cant. It is practical and will undoubtedly inspire confidence and help the languishing basis ness interests of the country. President McKinley begins well and he is entitled to a fair chance—an oppor-tunity, unfettered by resentment or other

petty consideration, to improve the pre-valling conditions of industrial distress, The new President's inaugural address ras the especial merit of being short, but it is pregnant with wise and fitting sug zestions on these various topics, in which he sketches in broad outline the main fe

ures of the policy of his administration Altogether the message will leave that Antigoriae in the message will legge that favorable impression upon the people which is sure to follow upon the unequivocal declaration of principles which President McKinley is determined shall guidalis administration.

In all respects the address is a mode document. The new President enters on his career with the best wishes of American people. He has outlined a ley which, if followed, will make his The mangural address of President Mc-Kinley fulfills the high-expectations which had been formed of the principles and purposes which would control his administration. He sounded the keynote of the restoration of the President American people. He has outlined a polymer of the principles and purposes which would control his administration. He sounded the keynote of the restoration of the President American people. He has outlined a polymer of the principles and purposes which would control his administration. He sounded the keynote of

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT. This Will Give Prosperity Without

Reference to Other Theories.
The impossibility of ever establishing my commercial and industrial conditions in, an utterly impracticable scheme, come back to a reasonable and prac-

To come back to a reasonable and practicable definition of prosperity, it means that condition of affairs in which the co-tire able-bodied population is engaged in productive labor ar-fair wages. When this shall be realized, there will be a general activity in business, with money liberally invested in the development of the matural assumers of the country includ-New Orleans Picayune.

ory. "What the country needs," says Mr.

No Room for "Silver Republicans."

the clique of free coinage Scinators and Representatives who have issued a "ceill" for the creation of such an organization will find their efforts fruitless outside of the mining camps and the strongholds of prairie Populism. The regularly chosen and accredited Republican national convention, held in St. Louis last June, en phatically demanded the maintenance of the existing gold standard and pledged the whole power of Republicanism to the work of upholding the honesty of every American dollar. This action was earn-estly indersed by an overwhelming ma-